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No. 5

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VARIOUS CEMA COOPERATION AGREEMENTS OUTLINED

CEMA Executive Committee Communique

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 15, Apr 80 p 3

[Article: "Meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee: Communique on the 94th Session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance"]

[Text] Held in Moscow on 1-3 April 1980 was the 94th session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Taking part in the meeting were representatives of countries in the Executive Committee, and deputy heads of governments: A. Lukanov of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, J. Marjai of the Hungarian People's Republic, Huynh Tan Phat of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, G. Weiss of the German Democratic Republic, C. Rodriguez of the Republic of Cuba, M. Peljee of the Mongolian People's Republic, K. Barcikowski of the Polish People's Republic, P. Niculescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, K.F. Katushev of the USSR, and R. Rohlicek of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

In accordance with an agreement between CEMA and the government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, participating in the work of the Executive Committee was S. Gligorijevic, a member of the Federal Executive Council, permanent representative of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to CEMA.

The secretary of the Council, N.V. Fadeyev, participated in the meeting.

R. Rohlicek, representative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the Executive Committee, presided at the meeting.

The participants in the session of the Executive Committee expressed deep condolences to the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the death of the President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Ton Duc Thang.

The participants in the session of the Executive Committee warmly congratulated the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic on its

national holiday--the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary from the fascist aggressors, and requested that comradely wishes be transmitted to the Hungarian people for new successes in construction of a developed socialist society, in successful fulfillment of the tasks set forth by the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Preliminarily reviewed at the session of the Executive Committee were materials prepared in the agencies of CEMA on questions subject to discussion at the forthcoming meeting of the CEMA session.

The executive committee discussed the course of preparation of the agreements being worked out in the CEMA agencies for the purpose of realization of the measures of long-term target programs of cooperation. These agreements concern first of all cooperation on specialization and integration of the production of equipment for the most important sectors of industry, and also highly productive, technically progressive types of metalworking equipment, including machine tools with digital programmed control. The concrete goals were determined for the future cooperation of CEMA members, based on the necessity of more fully meeting their needs for these types of equipment. Measures were outlined directed at timely signing of the agreements being prepared.

After considering the proposals of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Machine Building on the development and intensification of specialization and cooperation of production, the Executive Committee noted the results attained in this field and gave instructions to the Council agencies for continuation of this work. The importance of further raising the technical level and quality of specialized output, and the development of new, modern types of machinery and equipment was stressed.

Approved at the Executive Committee meeting was the "Plan of Work for 1981-1985 for Realization of the Measures Envisaged in the Long-Term Target Programs of Cooperation (DTsPS) for Development of Transport Communications of CEMA Countries," which creates the prerequisites for purposeful and coordinated actions of CEMA members in solution of the problems of developing all types of transport and improvement of its technical basis.

The Executive Committee discussed the questions of further improvement of the information activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. It was noted that activity of CEMA and its agencies that is growing in scope and significance, and the qualitative changes taking place in the economic cooperation of CEMA countries demand more complete and widespread treatment of the mutual cooperation of CEMA countries and the activity of the Council. The appropriate measures in this direction were adopted.

The Executive Committee considered the information on the meeting of the editorial group of experts of the CEMA secretariat and CEMA members with experts of the European Economic Community on preparation of a joint draft of an agreement held in March of this year. Newly affirmed was the readiness of CEMA for continuation of a constructive dialogue with the EEC

for the purpose of working out mutually acceptable solutions for the fundamental problems and the conclusion of an agreement which would contribute to development of an equitable and mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation both between the CEMA countries and the countries of the EEC, and between both organizations in the spirit of the Concluding Document of the Conference on safety and cooperation in Europe, and stressed the necessity of counter constructive steps in this direction on the part of the EEC.

Also considered were certain other questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation of CEMA countries, for which appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The session of the Executive Committee took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

CEMA Countries Progress Detailed

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by B. Ladygin, candidate of economic sciences: "CEMA on the March"]

[Text] The results of four years of realization of the five-year plans give every reason to affirm that industry of the fraternal states has taken a new large step forward both in a quantitative and in a qualitative respect. The volume of industrial production of CEMA countries in 1979 in comparison with the preceding year was increased by 3.7 percent, and during four years of the five-year plan by 23 percent. In the People's Republic of Bulgaria during 1976-1979 it came to 29 percent, in the Hungarian People's Republic 20 percent, Socialist Republic of Vietnam 31 percent, German Democratic Republic 22 percent, Cuba 18 percent, Mongolian Peoples' Republic 35 percent, Polish People's Republic 25 percent, Socialist Republic of Romania 48 percent, USSR 20 percent, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic 21 percent.

For comparison let us note that the growth in industrial production in countries of the EEC during this same period came to only 17 percent.

Industrial progress under socialism is simultaneously also social progress, it insures full employment, improvement in working conditions, and steady growth in the welfare of the workers. Stable growth of the national income, which under the conditions of socialism is truly national income has made it possible to expand the scope of raising the material and cultural level of the workers. Just as before, the basic part of the national income is directed at increasing personal and social consumption. For CEMA countries as a whole the growth in real incomes during four years of the five-year plan came to 15 percent.

Development of physical and, in particular, industrial production in CEMA countries is occurring under increasingly complicated conditions. This is

connected also with the worsening of the conditions of production of fuel and raw material commodities, and with unfavorable weather conditions, with the worsening of conditions on the world capitalist market, and with the still insufficiently complete utilization of internal reserves for raising the effectiveness of production. Hence the partial slowing of the rates of growth of production with a significant increase in its scope. For instance, in 1979 in CEMA countries produced during one month was that volume of industrial output which was equal to the volume of production for all of 1950.

The communist and worker parties and governments of the fraternal countries are directing basic efforts at improving first of all the qualitative indicators of growth, insuring increasingly fuller intensification of the economy, and growth in national economic effectiveness. Being continued in this connection is the process of improvement of the planning and management of the national economy, and improvement of the structure of industry. We are staking especially on priority development of those sectors and production facilities which can usedwith the greatest benefit in the interests of the whole national economy the latest results of scientific and technical progress. In reality this is manifested in increasing the proportion of the machine building and chemical sectors.

Large-scale additional measures are being undertaken for a transition to an energy- and material-saving path of development, which corresponds to to modern tendencies of the scientific and technical revolution and to the limited possibilities of intensive growth in the fuel and raw material sectors. There is no decrease in attention to increasing the productivity of live labor. It has been increased by 17.2 percent in industry of the CEMA countries during the four years of the present five-year plan, which has provided by three-fourths all the growth in industrial production. Remaining an object of special concern is improvement in the quality of output, and its competitiveness on foreign markets.

Technical and economic progress has occurred in practically all sectors of industrial production in CEMA countries. The level of electrification of the national economy has been raised. In 1979 produced in the commonwealth was 1,654 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power, which is 267 billion kilowatt-hours more than in 1975. This increase alone is equal approximately to the total amount of electric power produced in 1956. By comparison with 1975 there was a substantial increase in the production of all types of fuel: by 6 percent for coal, by 4.1 percent for brown coal, by 18.1 percent for oil, and by 36 percent for natural gas.

Ferrous metallurgy has fundamental significance for the economy of these countries. The volume of its output in 1979 rose by 14 percent in comparison with 1975. Smelted here last year was 145 million tons of pig iron, and 210 million tons of steel. Here the increase in smelting of steel occurred basically owing to putting oxygen convertors and electrical furnaces into operation. The majority of CEMA countries not only attained the level of steel smelting per capita in the developed capitalist countries,

but even surpassed it, which created the prerequisites for further rapid growth of the machine building sectors. The overall growth in output of the machine building and metalworking industries of CEMA countries last year came to approximately 40 percent in comparison with 1975.

The rapid growth is being maintained and the assortment is being enriched for durable machine building consumer goods: tape recorders, television sets, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators and others.

The gross output of the chemical and rubber and asbestos industry increased by 27.2 percent in comparison with 1975 in CEMA countries. Especial attention has been given to expansion of petrochemical production, and also to the output of plastics and synthetic resins, chemical fibers, mineral fertilizers and products of fine synthesis. The share of CEMA countries in world production of mineral fertilizers has reached almost 35 percent.

The volume of production of building materials in the course of four years increased approximately by 3.1 percent on the average per year in CEMA countries, and the production of cement reached 192 million tons.

Expansion and reconstruction of capacities of light industry and the food insustry have continued, which has helped to increase the production of goods for the public with an improvement in their quality characteristics and expansion of the assortment. Last year the production of fabrics of all types came to 15.6 billion square meters. Production of silk and types of silk fabrics increased especially rapidly. The share of CEMA countries in the world output of fabrics reached 19.1 percent. The production of footwear made of leather and leather substitutes came to 1.2 billion pairs.

In this way, the industrial development of the commonwealth is following a continuously rising line. Whereas in 1950 CEMA countries produced 18 percent of the world industrial output, today they produce approximately one-third of it. The average per capita production of products of industry in CEMA countries has risen more than 8-fold since 1950, at the same time as the average world indicator increased 3.3-fold. Even 20-30 years ago the indicators of the commonwealth's industrial might were inferior to Western Europe, but now CEMA countries produce more than the countries of the European Economic Community: almost 1.3-fold more electric power, 2.8-fold more gas and coal (in standard fuel), 1.5-fold more iron and steel, 1.4-fold more cement, 2.6-fold more pulp, 1.5-fold more sulfuric acid, and 1.4-fold more wool fabrics and leather footwear.

To an ever-increasing degree these successes are brought about by economic cooperation, by the rapidly developing integration process. In four years of the five-year plan the mutual trade turnover of CEMA countries increased by approximately 56 percent and came to 111 billion rubles. There was very rapid growth in the reciprocal export of products on the basis of multilateral and bilateral agreements for specialization and cooperation of production. The reciprocal export of specialized machine building products more than doubled in 3 years.

CEMA countries and agencies are devoting much attention to further development of existing reserves in the field of industrial-production and scientific-technical cooperation. New prospects are opened by the adoption of long-term target programs of cooperation in the key sectors of production for 1981-1990, and also the long-term bilateral programs of specialization and cooperation of the USSR with European CEMA countries. These programs are being unfolded in a system of concrete agreements for specialization and cooperation of production. Extensive cooperation has already been started in the production of equipment for nuclear power plants, the scales of which are truly grandiose. Also being completed is the coordination of plans of CEMA countries for 1981-1985. Realization of this will help to insure further socioeconomic pgogress of the fraternal peoples in the future five-year plan. The foundations of its success are being laid now, when the workers of the CEMA countries are fighting for worthy completion of the current five-year plan.

CEMA Energy Sources Examined

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 20, May 80 p 20

[Article by A. Oborotov: "Interaction of Power Engineers"]

[Text] Approved more than three years ago at the 30th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was the General Scheme of Long-Range Development of the Integrated Electric Power Systems (OES) of CEMA countries. This joint program document, which served as the basis for concluding a corresponding multilateral agreement and became a component of the Long-Term Target Programs of Cooperation (DTsPS) in the field of energy, fuel and raw material, opened a new stage of cooperation by power engineers of fraternal states in the solution of a number of large-scale national economic tasks up to 1990.

Improvement of the operation of the Integrated Electric Power Systems is regarded as one of the major directions of development of the fuel-energy complex of the CEMA countries. Using the OES it is envisaged to create conditions for more complete involvement in economic turnover of the in-house hydroresources and reserves of fuel available in the countries, for intensive development of atomic power engineering, formation of an optimum structure of generating capacities, and fuller realization of the technico-economic advantages of parallel operation of state power systems. Put on the agenda are questions of erecting by the joint efforts of interested countries different power engineering facilities, especially basic electrical networks with a voltage of 750 kilovolts, and the conduct of joint research and planning aimed at further re-equipment of the sector on a modern technical basis.

Local Fuel and Hydroresources

In accordance with the statements of the General Scheme a course has been selected for erection of high-capacity condensation electric power plants

and heat and electric power plants which utilize local sources of fuel. Being extensively brought into the energy balance are brown coals, lignites and shales, large reserves of which exist in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Low-calorie lignites have already been used successfully for a long time in power engineering in Bulgaria. With the assistance of Soviet specialists in the republic an effective technology was developed for preparing the lignites of the Eastern Maritsa Basin for burning at heat and electric power plants. Today based on this fuel the Bulgarian friends are expanding the Maritsa-Vostok II thermal electric power plant, they are building a new Maritsa-Vostok III plant, the capacity of the first three aggregates of which will reach 840 megawatts in 1980. The installed capacity of heat and electric power plants in Poland, which use brown coal, will be doubled in five years. In particular, next year the large Belkhatuv Thermal Electric Power Plant will produce current. Considerable capital investments are being directed to the brown coal industry of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic.

Simultaneously in CEMA countries efforts are being made to develop the combined production of electric power and heat, insuring a reduction in the specific expenditure of fuel for electric power plants and the creation of favorable ecological conditions in the cities.

Much attention is being given to further development of water resources. Joint projects are being conducted consistently for realization of a scheme of complex utilization of the Danube river. Czechoslovakia and Hungary have begun the establishment of the Gabchikovo-Nad'marosh hydraulic power engineering complex. The second phase of the hydropower engineering and maritime center, Zheleznyye vorota II--Dzherdap II, is being erected by Romanian and Yugoslav hydro-engineering builders. Preliminary work is being done on the Bulgarian-Romanian section of the river, linked with the erection of the Nikopol-Turnu-Magurele Hydroelectric Power Plant (GES). On the whole the installed capacity of hydroelectric plants in CEMA countries and Yugoslavia in the forthcoming 10 years should be doubled and provide the substitution of 30-40 million tons of standard fuel annually by the end of the period.

Taking on very important significance is the on-going or planned construction of pumped-storage electric power plants (GAES) in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Named in the General Scheme as a priority target of multilateral cooperation is the Hungarian Predikalosek GAES with a capacity of 1,200 megawatts, which is located in the center of the load of the Integrated Electric Power Systems and is directly adjacent to the USSR-Hungarian People's Republic 750-kilovolt electric power line. Erection of such a large source of generating capacity, possessing high flexibility, will make it possible substantially to increase the reliability of electrical supply under conditions of growth in the loads on the Integrated Electric Power Systems.

Construction of New Nuclear Power Plants

In many CEMA countries almost the total increase in consumption of electric power up to 1990 should be insured basically owing to development of atomic power engineering. In this, in essence, is the meaning and great national-economic significance of the program for construction of nuclear electric power plants in the fraternal countries with a total capacity of 37 million kilowatts, which comes to one-third of all their present electric power engineering potential. This will yield an annual saving of 75 million tons of fossil fuel (in standard calculation).

At the present time the capacity of established nuclear power engineering installations in fraternal states comes to more than 3.7 million kilowatts. Completed last year was the erection of the second phase of the Nord Nuclear Power Plant in the GDR. Its installed capacity has reached 1,760,000 kilowatts. Recently switched in to the energy system at the Bogunitskaya AES in Czechoslovakia was the second VVER-440 block. The construction of the Paksh Nuclear Power Plant in Hungary, the first phase of which it is intended to put into operation this year, has entered a crucial stage. New capacities are being created at the Kozloduy AES in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Preliminary work is being done for construction of nuclear power plants in Cuba and Poland.

The Soviet Union renders technical assistance to countries of the socialist commonwealth in the erection of nuclear electric power plants. Along with this our country is laying new paths for atomic power engineering. Being completed at the Novovoronezhskaya AES, one of the largest in the country, is the establishment of the head block of the VVER-1000 with a unit capacity of 1 million kilowatts. In a few years such units will find wide application in the European CEMA countries. A high-capacity experimental industrial reactor operating on fast neutrons has been started up at the Beloyarskaya Nuclear Electric Power Plant.

The Soviet Union together with interested countries has begun building the Khmel'nitskaya AES. A multilateral agreement about its creation was signed in the summer of last year. Negotiations are also going on about joint construction of the Konstantinovskaya AES in the USSR. By 1990 the volume of delivery of electric power from both plants to the European socialist countries participating in the construction appears possible to be brought up to 20-22 billion kilowatt-hours per year.

Especial significance is given to production of equipment for nuclear power plants under construction. In 1977 a CEMA session approved a program of maximum possible development of atomic machine building. The agreement on international specialization and cooperation of production and reciprocal deliveries of equipment for nuclear electric power plants for the period of 1981-1990, signed in the course of the 33rd CEMA session in Moscow, is unique in its scale and the complexity of problems to be solved. Its realization will become an important premise for successful implementation of the program for development of nuclear power engineering in the commonwealth. On the basis of international socialist division

of labor included in the cooperation are about 50 industrial associations and enterprises of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, GDR, Polish People's Republic, Socialist Republic of Romania, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the USSR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, to which are assigned a certain nomenclature of production and volumes of deliveries of equipment for nuclear power plants. An intergovernmental commission at the level of deputy heads of state has been set up for coordinating the work to fulfill this agreement.

Electric Power Transmission Lines Between States

The most important part of the prospective development of the Integrated Electric Power Systems is the erection of new interstate electric power lines. As calculations have shown, the optimum variant for the OES is the creation of a basic electrical network with a voltage of 750 kilovolts, which should be supplemented by networks of other classes of voltage.

On the territory of the European socialist countries and the USSR it is necessary to form two high-capacity interconnected rings of electric power lines with a voltage of 750 kilovolts, the northern and southern lines having a total extent of more than 7,400 kilometers. They will make it possible to insure high reliability of the parallel operation of the OES, carry out the exchange of huge flows of electric power, put in service an intersystem effect amounting to 4,400 megawatts and give the countries an actual saving in capital investments in the sum of about 400 million rubles (in 1975 prices), and create the conditions for introduction of power engineering blocks with a unit capacity of 1,000 megawatts and higher and the rendering of emergency mutual aid on significant scales.

The first important step in formation of the basic network of the Integrated Electric Power Systems was putting in industrial operation at the start of 1979 the 750 kilovolt electric power line from Vinnitsa (USSR) to Al'bertirsha (Hungarian People's Republic), which was built by the joint efforts of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The fundamental significance of this electric power line is in that it laid the foundation for parallel operation of the Mir energy system with the Unified Power System of the USSR. The world's largest international power engineering association was formed.

Built in the current five-year plan were four more electric power lines with a voltage of 400 kilovolts, including the Gradets (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic) to Remdert (GDR), D'yer (Hungarian People's Republic) to Podmayske Biskupitse (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic), Al'bertirsha (Hungarian People's Republic) to Levitse (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic), Rytsik (Polish People's Republic) to Nosharvitse (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic) to Al'brekhtitse (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic). One other large project will be the USSR-Polish People's Republic electric power line with a voltage of 750 kilovolts. An agreement about its joint construction was concluded in March 1978 by the Hungarian People's Republic, Polish People's Republic, GDR, USSR and Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The

line will make it possible to transmit 12 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power from the Khmel'nitskaya AES to interested countries.

Also being considered is the question of building a 750-kilovolt electric power line from the USSR to the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which will make it possible not only to insure the supply of electric power from the Konstantinovskaya AES to Bulgaria and Romania, but will also increase the operating reliability of the southeast part of the OES to a considerable degree.

The CEMA countries are waging a struggle for rational and economical expenditure of energy resources in all sectors of the national economy, including in electric power engineering itself. At heat and electric power plants the specific expenditure of fuel is being reduced, the expenditure of electric power for the in-house needs of the thermal power plants and the nuclear power plants is being decreased, and also losses in electrical networks are being curtailed. The assignments in this field are included in the plans for economic and social development. Their fulfillment has become an important statewide cause. The planned character of the work for a saving of fuel and power resources is one more advantage of the socialist system of management. This work has gained great scope, for instance, in the GDR. Being successfully solved in the republic is the task raised for the current five-year period (1976-1980) of an annual reduction in energy consumption in industry by 4.7-5.0 percent and in electrical consumption by 2.8-3.0 percent. This means that in the current five-year period a saving of 40 million tons of fuel will be achieved recalculated in terms of run-of-mine brown coal. However the reserves in this field in the CEMA countries are still huge. At the present time complex measures are being worked out in the Council's agencies directed at increasing the effectiveness of the use of fuel in the field of electric power engineering.

The results attained in the matter of realization of the General Scheme in recent years are convincing evidence of the accelerating process of socialist economic integration in one of the key sectors of physical production.

Railroad Line Connects USSR, Poland

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 2, Jan 80 p 20

[Article by N. Mozharov, candidate of economic sciences: "New Steel Main Line"]

[Text] The cooperation of CEMA members in the field of transport is one of the important directions of socialist economic integration. In recent years countries of the commonwealth have successfully overcome the difficulties connected with the different width of the railroad track in the USSR and other European countries of socialism.

As is known, in the Soviet Union the width of the railroad track is 1,520 millimeters, and in other European countries of CEMA it is 1,435 millimeters. Therefore on the border the need arises to reload from some cars to others or to transpose the cars to the trucks of the other gauge. This greatly slows down and increases the cost of transporting foreign trade freight on the roads of the USSR from other European CEMA countries, since it requires much time, manpower and the use of all kinds of machinery--cranes, car dumpers, and special devices.

Especially expensive and labor-intensive are the operations for reloading of iron ore, which freezes in the cars in the winter. In order to reload the ore, it must be heated, and this requires new large expenditures of energy, causes additional delays of the freight on the border and, consequently, reduces the economic effectiveness of transport.

Calculations and accumulated experience showed that the only correct, although capital-intensive, way to increase the effectiveness of transporting ore from the USSR to the European CEMA countries, to guarantee smoothness and timeliness of delivery was the construction of a wide-gauge railroad to the point of designation of the freight.

The first section of the wide-gauge railroad 14 kilometers long was built from the Soviet station of Reni (near the city of Izmail) to the Romanian city of Galats. In 1964 such a line already about 100 kilometers long was laid from Uzhgorod to the Czechoslovak city of Kosice. And on the eve of the new year, 1980, the first stage of construction was completed on a wide-gauge trunk line extending more than 400 kilometers from Vladimir-Volynskiy to the metallurgical combine of Katowice in Poland.

The significance of this trunk line is very diverse. Its main goal is to insure smooth shipment without reloading of Soviet iron ore for Polish metallurgy, and in the reverse direction shipment without reloading of Polish sulfur from the region of the city of Tarnobrzeg and Polish coal from the Silesia region to the Soviet Union. The trunk line will also serve for transport of other foreign trade goods and will be used to back up the foreign trade of Poland with other countries by transit through the USSR. The new railroad is also important for the economy of Poland because it will substantially relieve the important railroad direction along which transport took place up to now--from Medyka (district of the city of Przemysl) to the Silesia region and will free for Poland's national economy several thousand cars with the local gauge of 1,435 millimeters.

Construction of the road was been carried out in accordance with a Soviet-Polish intergovernmental agreement, which was signed in Moscow on 27 May 1976. In fulfilling it, the Soviet Union guaranteed construction of a section of the railroad extending about 40 kilometers on its territory--from Vladimir-Volynskiy to the state border using the forces and means of Soviet organizations. At the expense of both parties a railroad bridge

227 meters long was built across the Bug river. The USSR assisted the Polish specialists when planning the Polish section of the road, and consulted with them during its construction.

For construction of the wide-gauge trunk line delivered to Poland from the Soviet Union were more than 60,000 tons of rails of the heavy type, which are not produced in Poland, about 800,000 cross ties, heavy duty dump cars, scrapers, bulldozers, railroad cranes, platforms, track layers and other road machinery and equipment with a total cost of 35 million rubles. Thanks to completion of the construction of the bridge across the Bug 8 months ahead of schedule and early construction of the section of the trunk line from the state border of the Polish People's Republic to the city of Khrubeshuv, the machinery and equipment necessary for construction of the railroad were delivered by the shortest route to the place of utilization. Their use made it possible to lay one kilometer of track per day.

The new wide-gauge trunk line passes from Vladimir-Volynskiy to the state border of the USSR and then in the direction of Hrubieszow--Zamosc--Szczebrzeszyn--Zwierzyniec--Nisko--Wola Baranowska (district of the city of Tarnobrzeg)--Zaguzhe (district of the city of Jedrzejow [Yendzheyuv])--Kozluv--Horazhice--Wolbrom--Slawkuv. This station is joined by a branch 4.5 kilometers long with a depot for transshipment of ore on a belt transporter, which supplies it directly to the combine at Katowice.

Thus, the new railroad crosses half of southern Poland. It is the largest transport project built in the country in the post-war period. Capital investments in it come to about 16 billion zlotys. According to the norms the construction of the trunk line should have continued for more than 9 years. Organization of socialist competition among the Polish and Soviet builders contributed to putting the first phase of the project into operation in less than half of this period.

The length of the trunk line on the territory of Poland comes to 397 kilometers, 226 kilometers of which were laid along an expanded foundation of the existing railroads, and 171 kilometers of which were completely newly built. Counting on heavy trains weighing 4,000-5,000 tons which will travel along the new wide-gauge line makes increased demands on the profile of the road. The slopes here should not exceed 6 pro mille. Therefore the builders were forced to smooth out the profile of existing sections of the railroad with a gauge of 1,435 millimeters, without discontinuing the movement of trains along them.

On the whole during building of the new railroad it was required to move 32 million cubic meters of earth, to build 44 railroad bridges, with 4 large ones among these (on the Bug, San, Visla, and Nida rivers), to build 8 highway bridges, 62 railroad and 50 highway crossings on various levels (overpasses), 17 large stations and sidings, and locomotive and car depots in Hrubieszow and Zamosc, in Wola Baranowska and Slawkuv, administrative buildings, and housing for 4,500 people.

Now, after the completion of the first stage of construction, the train will run steam locomotives, but it is planned before 1982 to make the whole route electric.

Construction of a section of a broad railroad track in Poland that is a record one in its length signifies a marked step in formation of the transport system of the CEMA countries.

CEMA Activities Reviewed

Moscow MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 5, 1980 pp 150-151

[Article by V. Andreyev: "CEMA--Results and Prospects"]

[Text] In 1979 CEMA countries took a new step forward in realization of programs of socioeconomic development, they achieved further growth in public production and on this basis an improvement in the material well-being and the cultural living standard of the population.

A generalizing indicator of development of the economy of countries is, as is known, the growth in produced national income, which increased 1.62-fold for CEMA countries as a whole in 1979 in comparison with 1970. The chief factor insuring its growth was an increase in the productivity of social labor. During 1971-1979 the national income increased 1.85-fold in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 1.61-fold in the Hungarian People's Republic, 1.53-fold in the GDR, 1.73-fold in the Mongolian People's Republic, 1.8-fold in the Polish People's Republic, 2.4-fold in the Socialist Republic of Romania, 1.57-fold in the USSR and 1.52-fold in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Serving as the basis for growth in the national income of countries of the commonwealth is the constant increase in industrial production, which increased 1.78-fold as a whole in 1979 by comparison with 1970. In the majority of them there was a planned change in the sectorial structure of industry. Developed at advancing rates were the sectors determining scientific and technical progress, particularly machine building, electric power engineering and the chemical industry. During the period of 1971-1979 the volume of machine building output in the framework of CEMA increased 2.4-fold, that of the electric power engineering and heat industry increased 1.7-fold, and that of the chemical industry increased 2.1-fold.

The countries of the commonwealth have become large-scale producers of the basic types of industrial output. At the present time they produce almost all types of nomenclature items necessary for the dynamic and proportioned development of their economy. In 1979 they produced 1654 million kilowatt-hours of electric power, extracted 601 million tons of oil and 460 billion cubic meters of natural and casing-head gas, which is, respectively, 1.67-, 1.63- and 2-fold more than in 1970. In 1979

for CEMA as a whole 209.7 million tons of steel were smelting, 351,000 metal-cutting machine tools were produced, and 2,107,000 passenger cars and 720,000 tractors were produced.

Continued in the elapsed year was the implementation of measures for a saving of physical resources, for improving the quality of output, and for incorporating the advances of science and technology in production.

Realization of a vast program of capital construction was continued. With the aim of insuring proportionality of development of the economy, capital investments were increased first of all in the fuel and raw material sectors, for technical retooling and remodeling of operating enterprises.

The overall volume of capital investments in the national economy of CEMA countries on the whole in 1979 increased 1.71-fold in comparison with 1970.

As a result of accelerated development of socialist industry new favorable conditions were created for improving agriculture in fraternal countries. The measures taken in the countries for strengthening its material and technical basis, for growth in concentration and extension of specialization, and also the conduct of a significant volume of work for reclamation and irrigation of the land contributed to a weakening of the influence of unfavorable weather conditions on the yield.

The gross output of agriculture in CEMA countries as a whole increased by 18 percent in 1979 in comparison with 1970.

Insured on the basis of steady growth in public production in the fraternal countries was a further rise in the material and cultural living standard of the workers. Real incomes of the population were increased, and the average monthly wage of workers and employees rose. The volume of retail trade turnover was increased, and living conditions were improved. There was an increase in the benefits and payments from the public consumption funds used basically for education, public health and social security.

The successes achieved serve as a good basis for further movement forward. Envisaged by the national economic plans for socioeconomic development of the CEMA countries for 1980 is the conduct of a whole complex of measures providing for an increase in public production, acceleration of the technical retooling and strengthening of the material basis of key sectors of the national economy, and preservation of the dynamic and proportioned development of the economy. A group of measures is planned directed at better utilization of productive capacities, more economical expenditure of physical resources, and acceleration of the growth in production of durable consumer goods, and also sectors oriented to exports.

Growth in agricultural output is envisaged on the basis of strengthening and expanding the material and technical basis of agriculture, an increase in the use of mineral fertilizers, and expansion of the scale of introduction of progressive technology in plant-growing and animal husbandry.

A large place is set aside for capital construction, for multiplication and renovation of the fixed capital of the national economy. Being increased for this purpose is the share of capital investments for technical retooling and remodeling of existing enterprises, concentration of means on the major projects is planned, and envisaged is an increase in investments in the basic sectors of industry which produce consumer goods.

A substantial place in the national economic plans for 1980 was given to fuller utilization of external factors of economic growth and measures for further improving the material and cultural living standard of the population.

The basic plan indicators of socioeconomic development for 1980 are presented in the table (as percentages of 1979):

	National income	Industrial output	Gross output of agriculture	Retail trade turnover
Bulgaria	5.7	6.3	3.7	4.6
Hungary	3.0-3.5	3.5-4.0	5.0-5.5	--
Vietnam	--	4.7	11.3	14.5[1]
GDR	4.8	4.7	0.5[2]	4.0
Cuba	3.0[3]	--	--	5.0
Mongolia	5.0	11.3	11.0	7.5
Poland	1.4-1.8	3.0-4.2	5.8	--
Romania	8.8[4]	11.4	4.7-6.0	9.3
USSR	4.0[5]	4.5	...	5.1
Czechoslovakia	3.7	4.0	7.2	3.4

[1] Trade turnover of retail trade of the organized market.
[2] Production and services of agriculture and the processing industry (net product).
[3] Gross social product.
[4] Gross output of agriculture in the USSR exceeds the 1979 level by 11 billion rubles.
[5] National income, used for consumption and accumulation.

It is natural that according to their own concrete conditions and priority needs in each fraternal country of socialism the priorities in their plans are given to some or other directions of development and goals. But they all have characteristic common traits. One of them is the planned and steady progressive development of the national economy, which does not know the crises which shake the economy of the capitalist world. Also characteristic for the CEMA countries is the striving to deepen and expand in every way the economic cooperation with other members of the commonwealth, which has again been reflected in their plans. One more important common trait of the plans of development of fraternal countries consists in that they all proceed in the first place not from

production for the sake of production or profit, but from the interests of increasingly fuller satisfaction of the constantly growing material and spiritual needs of the workers. This is why reflected in these plans are the goals and control figures for increasing material security and improving the quality of life, such as construction of housing, raising the wages of these or other categories of workers and increasing public consumption funds, growth in expenditures for social security, development of public health, education and vocational training, creation of still better conditions for leisure, sports activities and so on. The genuine humanism of the socialist system finds reflection in this.

The successes in the planned socioeconomic development of the countries of socialism on the basis of their deepening all-round cooperation is vivid evidence of the advantages of socialism.

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BILATERAL SOVIET-POLISH TRADE CONTINUES TO GROW

Polish Ambassador Comments

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 17, Apr 80 p 20

[Article by K. Olszewski, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR: "Unbreakable Alliance, Fraternal Friendship"]

[Text] The Polish and Soviet nations are ceremoniously celebrating the 35th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid Between the Polish People's Republic [PPR] and the USSR. Signed on 21 April 1945, when the flame of World War II was still blazing, when the heroic Soviet Army and the people's Polish Army which was fighting shoulder to shoulder alongside of it were putting the finishing touches on the fascist hordes in Berlin, that treaty was an outstanding historical event, which reflected a fundamental turning point in the relations between both countries.

The anniversary of the Polish-Soviet treaty is being celebrated at a time when progressive mankind as a whole is celebrating the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin. The great Lenin exerted a tremendous influence upon the development of the Polish workers movement. He was an ardent champion of Polish independence and a great friend of our people. Leninism is our guiding star, the vital spirit of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

Soon we shall be celebrating the 35th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet Union and the entire anti-Hitlerite coalition over fascist Germany. Thanks to that great Victory, as a result of which all the Polish land was also liberated from the Hitlerite occupation, there occurred the largest turning point in the thousand-year history of our state. The Polish nation took the path of socialism and created the solid foundations of its independence. People's Poland occupied a worthy place in the family of the countries of the socialist community.

Resting on a Friend's Shoulder

We might recall the year 1945 -- the first year after the liberation of Poland. The war's wounds had not yet been healed, the cities and villages had not yet arisen from the ruins, but the Polish Communists, assuming the responsibility for the fate of Poland, took charge of the work of reorganizing it on a new basis, the work of providing people with bread and a roof over their heads, and of starting up the first plants on the land which had been liberated but which also had been monstrously destroyed. And it was precisely at that time that we received the moral support and a large amount of material assistance from the Soviet Union -- a country which had borne on its shoulders the brunt of the war against Hitlerite Germany and which had suffered no fewer difficulties than we had.

The first bread in the spring of 1945 was baked by us from flour that had been supplied by the Country of Soviets. The first steel began boiling in Polish furnaces thanks to the technical assistance provided by Soviet specialists.

Soviet citizens helped to restore transportation, to activate the first mines and ports, and hospitals, and supplied us with medicines. Soviet aid was of the most varied kind and contributed to the adjustment of economic life in the broadest sense of that word.

On the present-day map of Poland, a country which at the present time has a considerable industrial potential at its disposal, there are a large number of projects that were created with the economic and technical assistance of the USSR. They include giants in our metallurgical industry -- the V. I. Lenin Combine in Nowa-Huta, the B. Berut Plant in Chestochowa, the Katowice Combine, the Warsaw Passenger Car Plant, the petrochemical refineries in Plock, the copper-smelting plant in Legnica. All these are majestic symbols of Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

Today's Poland has powerful metallurgical, machine-building, power-engineering, and chemical industry. The country has created anew or has further developed its shipbuilding, aviation and motor-vehicles industry, the production of turbines, and the electrical-engineering and electronic industry. At the present time the PPR in one year produces 21 million tons of steel and approximately 400,000 tons of copper; produces 200 million tons of stone coal; produces 400,000 motor vehicles; and produces 127 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical energy. For purposes of comparison we might note that in 1938 bourgeois-landlord Poland produced only 1.4 million tons of steel, 38.1 million tons of stone coal, and 4 billion kilowatt-hours of electrical energy.

Dynamic Growth

A special place in the history of people's Poland is occupied by the 1970's. Ten years ago, at its 6th Congress, the PZPR, relying upon the experience that had been acquired, elaborated a socioeconomic program -- a strategy for

the building of a mature socialist society in Poland. In carrying out that strategy, we have made great achievements. The past decade, despite a number of considerable difficulties that arose in the second half of that decade, brought us an acceleration in the growth of economic potential. During that period the national income increased by almost 85 percent; the volume of industrial production increased by a factor of 2.3 and agricultural production, by 30 percent. The country has constructed approximately 450 large-scale enterprises and several thousands of industrial projects have been modernized.

There has been a considerable rise in the material and cultural standard of living in our country. The real wages have increased by more than 50 percent, and real income, together with social payments, has increased by almost 75 percent. Nine million Poles, that is, more than one-fourth of the inhabitants of our country, have moved into new and well-equipped apartments.

There has been dynamic development in the economic and scientific-technical Polish-Soviet cooperation. It has been enriched by new forms and content, and has entered into a qualitatively new phase. In addition to the intensification of the division of labor, the deepening of specialization and the cooperation of production, which are carried out on a bilateral and multilateral basis within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, we, together with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member countries, engaged in the construction of important projects in the national economy, such as the Soyuz Gas Pipeline, the Kiyembayevskiy Asbestos Mining and Refining Combine, and the Ust'-Ilimskiy Woodpulp Plant.

Powerful stimuli for the steadily expanding and steadily deepening, completely varied Polish-Soviet cooperation are provided by the regular meetings between the leaders of our parties and states -- L. I. Brezhnev and E. Gierek. At the present time, in conformity with a state of understanding which was achieved during such meetings in the Crimea, the work of drawing up a long-term program for the specialization and cooperation of production between the PPR and the USSR has been for the most part completed. That program will make it possible to use even more completely the advantages of the international socialist division of labor in the interests of the further growth of the economic and scientific-technical potential and the further increase in the effectiveness of social production in both countries.

Inspiring Prospects

The 8th PZPR Congress that was held in February 1980 summed up the results of the creative work that has been done and defined the party's tasks for the further building of socialist Poland and the raising of the standard of living of the Polish nation. The congress decisions set forth a broad program for the country's socioeconomic development in the next five-year period. During 1981-1985 it is planned to increase the national income by 14-18 percent; the volume of industrial production by 20-24 percent; and

agricultural production by 12-13 percent. There will be a consistent continuation of the implementation of the party's social policy, which is aimed at raising the material and cultural standard of the nation. Special attention is being devoted to housing construction and to social security. Within the forthcoming five-year period it is planned to build 1.7 million apartments.

A major condition for the achievement of these inspiring but at the same time complicated tasks, as was noted at the 8th PZPR Congress, is the increasing of the effectiveness and quality of work.

In order to implement that program that has been advanced by the party, a program that has found the complete and universal support of the nation, we have all the opportunities that we need. Poland has at its disposal a powerful industrial potential, one that, to a large extent, has been renewed. A high technical and technological level has been achieved in many branches of the economy. Thanks to the tremendous capital investments which we made during the 1970's in the coal-mining, copper-mining, sulfur-mining, and other branches of the mining industry, there has been a noticeable improvement in the situation with regard to the supply of raw materials, although we have not yet achieved the necessary level. The country has a large army of young and educated workers, technicians, and engineers, and specialists in various areas of specialization.

Great opportunities are being opened up by the further intensification of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member countries.

The congress stated that the further reinforcement of the fraternal bonds of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union is an indissoluble principle in the foreign policy of the PZPR and the Polish socialist state, and the basic guarantee of the independence, sovereignty, security, and peace for our country.

In the message sent by Comrades E. Gierek, H. Jablonski, and E. Babiuch to Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and A. N. Kosygin on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet treaty, it is noted that people's Poland will continue to do everything to deepen the unity of the fraternal socialist countries and to reinforce the political and defense organization, the Warsaw Pact, which will be celebrating its 25th anniversary in May.

"We attach primary importance," First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, E.Gierek emphasized in his speech at the congress, "to the deepening of the cooperation with the chief partner of the Polish People's Republic -- the Soviet Union. Our efforts will continue to be directed at expanding and strengthening our production and scientific-technical ties with the USSR."

During the past ten year there has been an almost quadrupling of the volume of commodity turnover between Poland and the USSR. Judging by the results

of the first four years of the current five-year period, the volume of reciprocal Polish-Soviet trade during 1976-1980 will come to approximately 33 billion rubles. That means that the growth rates of commodity turnover will considerably exceed the planned indicators that were set down five years ago. It should be noted that the share of the USSR today is approximately 26 percent of the total Polish import and almost 30 percent of its export.

Poland is participating actively in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration. A great amount of importance in the Polish People's Republic is being attached to long-term target programs of cooperation among the CEMA countries.

Poland is also developing economic relations with other states on the principles of equal rights and mutual benefit, seeing in this an important factor for detente.

In noting the 35th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid Between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR, we can say with pride that Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation today are stronger than they have ever been.

The unbreakable union, the fraternal friendship and the cooperation between the Polish and Soviet nations have become a major component in the Poles' socialist patriotism. No one will ever be able to break these fraternal relations. They are our common property, the fruit of the carrying out of the ideas of the great Lenin.

Integration Continues

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 22, May 80 p 20

[Article under rubric "CEMA: Integration in Action" by V. Sorokin, Candidate of Economic Sciences: "USSR-PPR: Deepening of Integrational Processes"]

[Text] On 7 May, after the completion of the Soviet-Polish negotiations which were held during an official visit of friendship to the USSR by member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic [PPR] E. Babiuch, a long-term program for the development of specialization and cooperation between the USSR and the PPR for the period up to 1990 was signed. A state of understanding concerning the elaboration of that program was achieved during meetings between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L. I. Brezhnev and First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee E. Gierek.

The basic trends in the long-term program are discussed in the article that follows.

The long-term program for the specialization and cooperation of production between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic [PPR] for the period until 1990 is an important step on the path of the further expansion and improvement of economic cooperation, and the deepening of the integrational processes between both fraternal countries. The program, as stated in the joint communique dealing with the results of the Soviet-Polish negotiations, "sets down clear-cut prospects for deepening both the intrabranch and interbranch production ties."

Relying On What Has Been Achieved

The elaboration of the long-term program for the specialization and cooperation of production between the USSR and the PPR was carried out with a consideration of the results of the development of Soviet-Polish economic cooperation, the scope of which has been increasing with every passing year. Suffice it to state that during the past ten years alone the commodity turnover between both countries almost quadrupled and this year will reach approximately 8 billion rubles. In the reciprocal commodity exchange there has been a constant increase in the share of output produced on the basis of the specialization and cooperation of production. For example, in 1970 the share of that output in the overall volume of Soviet-Polish commodity turnover came to only 0.37 percent, but in 1979 it was already 17.2 percent. The overall volume of reciprocal shipments of specialized and cooperative output last year exceeded 1.3 billion rubles, including 1141.5 million rubles for machinery and equipment.

The reciprocal shipments of specialized output are carried out today on the basis of 58 multilateral and 20 bilateral agreements dealing with the specialization and cooperation of production. Among them one should name first of all the large-scale agreements dealing with production cooperation in motor-vehicle production, the production of mining equipment, looms, computer technology, road-building machinery, and Il-86 aircraft. Cooperation of production at the part and assembly level will receive more and more development in machine-building.

The achievements in the development of Soviet-Polish cooperation were taken into consideration when elaborating the long-term program for the specialization and cooperation of production for the period up to 1990. The chief attention in the program is being devoted to improving the effectiveness of production in both countries.

In the program it is emphasized that the USSR and the PPR will unite their material resources and scientific-technical potentials for the joint resolution of major economic problems that have been computed over the long-term view, and will expand the mutually advantageous cooperation in the sphere of material production. That work will be carried out in close

coordination with the implementation of the long-term target programs for cooperation among the CEMA member countries.

Chief Trends

One of the basic trends is the further deepening of the integrational ties between the USSR and the PPR in the area of science and technology. It is planned to conduct broad scientific-research and planning-and-designing projects for purposes of creating and introducing new highly-productive and less metal-consuming machinery and equipment, progressive technological process, the application of energy-saving technology that assures an increase in labor productivity, the reduction of waste products, a saving of materials, and elaboration, on the basis of unified standards, of components with a high degree of reliability. Provision has been made for cooperation in searching for new sources of energy, and in developing technology and equipment for obtaining gaseous and liquid fuel from coal. For that purpose the USSR and the PPR concluded in January 1980 an intergovernmental agreement governing the joint development of technology for the obtaining of liquid fuel from coal. The final goal of the joint research and experimental-design projects is the creation of a powerful production unit for the production of liquid products from coal.

Consultative sessions will be conducted, dealing with questions of planning scientific-technical progress and increasing the effectiveness of scientific developments. Provision has been made for increasing the effectiveness of such forms of scientific-technical cooperation as the joint work by collectives of scientists, specialists, scientific councils, planning-and-designing bureaus, and laboratories.

Planning agencies and branch ministries in both countries will work systematically on the more complete resolution of the problem of fuel, energy, and raw materials, primarily by assuring the more economical and more efficient use of the existing resources. The countries will proceed from the measures stipulated by the long-term target programs for cooperation among the CEMA member countries in the area of energy, fuel, and raw materials. It is planned to unite, on terms of mutual advantage, the material, labor, and financial resources of both countries when constructing projects in the fuel and raw-materials branches, as well as the organization of inter-coordinated shipments of fuel, raw materials, chemical products, manufactured and edible commodities, and individual types of machinery and equipment. It is also possible that, in necessary instances, Polish construction organizations will be involved in the construction of individual projects on the territory of the USSR on a subcontract basis. In particular, it is proposed that Polish construction workers take part in the construction on the territory of the USSR of a number of nuclear power stations, enterprises to produce raw materials that contain iron, and also gas pipelines.

The USSR will take part in the implementation of the Wisla [Vistula] program that is so important for the PPR, the program involving the

comprehensive regulation and use of the water in the drainage area of the Wisla River. There will also be further development of cooperation in the area of transportation, construction, agriculture, and light industry.

Production Cooperation

A great amount of importance is attached to the expansion and deepening of cooperation in machine-building by means of the organization of large-series production and reciprocal shipments of components, assemblies, and parts, the efficient division of production programs for the manufacture of complicated investment and component equipment. It is planned to expand the production cooperation in motor-vehicle construction, machine-tool construction, and the production of construction and road-building machinery. Steps will be taken to organize new cooperative ventures in the production of up-to-date mining and quarry, metallurgical, and nuclear equipment, machinery for the mining, transporting, and processing of petroleum and gas, and for urban transportation.

In conformity with the long-term program, the USSR will deepen and develop the specialization in the production of power-engineering, mining, and metallurgical equipment, road-building machinery, trucks, tractors, agricultural machinery, metallurgical and electrical-engineering equipment, instruments and articles in radio electronics, communications, everyday and computer technology, and aviation. In its turn, Poland will specialize in the production of ships, railroad rolling stock, road-building machinery, equipment for light and food industry, agricultural machinery, chemical, petrochemical, metal-processing, and mining equipment, articles of electrical technology, means of communication, instrument-building, radio electronics, aviation technology, and computers.

Special attention is devoted to the organization of the specialized production of new types of machinery and equipment, particularly for the chemical and petrochemical industry, loading and unloading operations, cutting tools made of superhard materials, manipulators, and heavy-duty mainline electric locomotives. There has been a substantial expansion of the production cooperation in the chemical industry. It is planned to carry out the coordination of capital investments, coordinated or joint expansion, and the modernization of the existing enterprises, the joint construction of enterprises on the territory of the USSR or the PPR for the production of equipment, assemblies, and parts. In particular, negotiations are under way with regard to the joint construction, on the territory of the USSR, of a plant for the production of shaft-sinking and drilling equipment, as well as a plant for the production of industrial rubber articles and parts made of plastics for mining machinery.

For purposes of implementing the long-term program, the ministries of the USSR and the PPR are developing subprograms for specialization and cooperation of production in their branches for the period up to 1990. Participating in this work on the Soviet side are 18 branch ministries, and on the Polish side, 7. The subprograms include specific measures for

the deepening of intrabranch specialization and cooperation, the organization of the production of new machinery and equipment, the raising of the technical level of the output for which the specialization and cooperation are being conducted. Thus, the subprogram for the development of specialization and cooperation in tractor and agricultural machine-building stipulates that the Soviet side will specialize, for example, in the production of wheeled and caterpillar-tread tractors, self-propelled corn-harvesting combines, machinery for the cultivation of the soil. The Polish side will concentrate on the production of individual types of grain driers, machinery for the harvesting of potatoes, and for the preparation of the soil for sowing. Provision has also been made for the organizing of the production of new types of agricultural machinery and equipment, including wheeled tractors with a capacity of 170 horsepower, grain-harvesting combines with a capacity of 14 kilograms per second, and highly productive grain driers.

An important place in the subprograms is given to the specific projects for the reduction of import of machinery, assemblies, and semifinished goods from the capitalist countries on the basis of the organization of production cooperation between the USSR and the PPR.

The pledges linked with the implementation of the long-term program will be included in the national plans for the development of the national economy of both countries, in the protocols governing the coordination of the national-economic plans, in the long-term trade agreements, and the annual protocols governing the commodity turnover between the USSR and the PPR.

In the long-term program for specialization and cooperation of production between the PPR and the USSR there has been a new and brilliant manifestation of the political course of the CPSU and the PZPR, a course aimed at the complete reinforcement of the fraternal friendship and thorough cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland. Its implementation will exert a substantial influence upon the further expansion and deepening of the Soviet-Polish economic cooperation, and will contribute to the resolution of the very important socioeconomic tasks of both countries during the period up to 1990.

Atomic Powerplant

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 7 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Z. Bozhek, A. Polekhin, Slavuta-Moscow: "The Storks Are Changing Their Address"]

[Text] The long-term program for the development of specialization and cooperation between the USSR and the PPR, which program was signed in early May, will contribute to the further deepening of the process of integration in the basic branches of the national economy of both fraternal countries. A special correspondent from the

newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, together with a correspondent from the Polish newspaper TRIBUNA RABOTNICZA in the USSR, recently visited a very important joint construction site -- the construction site at the Khmel'nitskaya Nuclear Power Station, which is being erected by the Soyuzatomenergostroy Association.

. . . For more than two hours our "UAZ-ik" [Soviet jeep] has been driving around on the bottom of the reservoir. Alternately forcing its way through clouds of sand as though we were on a real desert, then maneuvering its way around rotted trunks and stumps, and plowing through the swampy muck, it takes us to our goal. Soon everything -- the sand, the swamps, the villages that were deserted long ago -- will disappear completely beneath the water. A reservoir is being built here by the will of people and for their benefit. This artificial lake will be completely different from all its numerous counterparts. It is being born on a surface that is as flat as a table, and in order to prevent its surface from occupying too large an area, it was resolved to install the reservoir in an artificial pit, the rocks from which will be used to build the dam.

"This is one of the chief projects in the future energy giant -- the Khmel'nitskaya Nuclear Power Station," construction chief Ivan Malyuk tells us. "Our AES [nuclear power station] is a construction project involving socialist economic integration. In implementing the project, a considerable contribution, in conformity with an agreement signed in March 1979, is being made by a number of fraternal countries: the Soviet Union and Poland are carrying out operations at the station itself; Czechoslovakia and Hungary are participating in the shipments of the necessary equipment and materials. The first kilowatt-hours will be supplied to the customers from here in 1984."

Only one year has passed, but a lot has been done. It is physically impossible for a person to sense the scope of this stupendous construction undertaking. At moments like this, one wants to be way up there with the storks who are soaring in the sky, so that, with a bird's-eye view, one could take in with a single glance all the various parts of the future power station.

Yes, it's easy for the storks. As for us, we have to leave our bogged-down "UAZ-ik" and make our way on foot to the place where the future reactor room will be located. "It's a place that would bust the devil's back!" angrily exclaims one of the workers who have crowded around an excavator that is firmly stuck in the mud. Actually, from the point of view of the construction workers, this location is not very gratifying. But it is precisely in this choice that one can see the well-tested approach to the creation of such projects. The land that is intended for such use should be the most neglected land that does not have any economic value, that is

situated far from inhabited places. However, the tremendous hulks of buildings will appear in these impenetrable swamps and the atomic heart of the power station will begin to beat. But in order for that event to occur, the construction workers must dig down by more than nine meters and, after reaching bedrock, put a foundation of many tons of reinforced concrete on top of it.

. . . Among the bronzed trunks of age-old pine trees, the frameworks of modern apartment buildings stand out in precise lines. Neat paths that have been paved with cement blocks lead to the approach roads. Green glades that have been sown with flowers seem to emphasize the basic idea of the designers of the future city, who organically linked the sections of the city with living nature.

"Our original settlers," Vladimir Zagorskiy says proudly, showing us the buildings. We met the chief engineer of the construction project at the approach road to one of the buildings. "Everything here is the first: the buildings, the roads, the stores -- even the children. You probably met them in their baby carriages as their mamas were taking them for a walk down the forest avenues. They are the indigenous inhabitants of Nuclear City [*atomograd*].

"Probably everyone who works here could be considered indigenous inhabitants," says engineer Jozef Kasianiuk, one of the leaders of the collective of Polish construction workers. He had come up to us and now joined the conversation. "Everything is being created from ground zero, from the roots up. And we're happy that, together with our Soviet associates, our Energopol Association is participating in the execution of such stupendous projects. The action plan, which has been thought out down to the smallest details, attests to the large amount of preliminary comprehensive preparation. In addition to comfortable apartment buildings, a complex has already been built, housing a self-service department store and a snack-bar/restaurant that a large industrial city could be proud of. And the school where more than a thousand children from Nuclear City and the surrounding villages will start on 1 September, and a combination nursery/kindergarten, and a hospital. . ."

At the intersections we saw all kinds of vehicles -- Soviet KamAZ's and KraAZ's, Czech Skodas, Polish (Yelchi) and (Stary) -- and heard Russian, Ukrainian, and Polish being spoken. House trailers were decorated with names in various languages, providing documentary proof concerning the large number of specialized organizations and collectives from the Soviet Union and Poland which are participating in such a large-scale construction project.

"There has been good cooperation among us from the very first days," Ivan Maliuk says. "The collective of Polish construction workers from the Energopol Association is growing from day to day, and many important projects are being assigned to it. They have been concentrated in the industrial zone. The projects are the erecting of the compressor room, the

diesel-generato" transformer substation, the laying of the sewer lines, the water main, the oil main, the building of the boiler room."

The rich experience acquired here at the construction of the Khmel'nitskaya Nuclear Power Station, and at similar stations -- the Smolenskaya and Kurskaya -- in the opinion of Soviet and Polish specialists will undoubtedly be used successfully when creating similar structures at the future Polish nuclear power station in Zarnowiec.

Four million kilowatts! That is the capacity of the Khmel'nitskaya nuclear power station. The energy created by the four units will be supplied to plants and construction sites in the Country of Soviets, and will travel along the 750,000-volt electrical transmission line from the atomic power station to Rzeszow and then to other fraternal countries. In particular, Poland, as a result of its share of participation in the construction in the nuclear giant, will receive by 1984 1.2 billion kilowatt-hours of energy, and from 1988 through 2003, 6 billion kilowatt-hours annually. Czechoslovakia and Hungary will receive energy in proportion to their contribution also. Thanks to the cooperation among the fraternal countries, stable and long-term shipments of electrical energy -- one of the scarcest types of energy in the world -- will be assured. It is in this mutually advantageous cooperation that one sees the profound sense of the integration, the unification of the efforts of the fraternal nations which are jointly resolving the basic problems of the further development of their economy.

. . . The storks are soaring high in the sky. Yes, that's the custom -- storks are already right alongside of people. So here, on the Goryn', in the land of storks, the birds have been accompanying man since the very beginning of construction. They have been observing the gradual growth down there on land of the industrial buildings and the apartment houses -- those human nests. And the storks are building their own homes right next to those nests. . .

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QUEST FOR NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 4, Feb 80 pp 81-85

[Article by V. Morozov]

[Text] True to the behests of the great Lenin, the countries of the socialist community actively support the lawful strivings of peoples liberated from the colonial yoke to strengthen their own political and economic independence, to finally rid themselves of imperialist exploitation and dispose of their own national resources themselves. This fundamental foreign policy, reaffirmed with new force in the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, is embodied in the expended and deepened cooperation between CEMA member-nations and the developing states. The socialist community does everything it can to eliminate discrimination and inequality born of capitalist, colonialist and neocolonialist politics from world economic relations and fights persistently to establish a new and just economic order.

The very fact that the fraternal countries of socialism exist and their outstanding achievements in all areas of social life have an enormous influence on the liberated countries' choice of a direction of economic and social development. "Many young states, in striving to eliminate their backwardness, achieve economic independence and build a just society, are turning to Marxism-Leninism, to the experience of actual socialism," states the CPSU Central Committee Decree "On the 110th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin."

As is known, the Soviet Union began developing trade and economic ties with the national states back at the dawn of its own existence. They greatly increased in scope after World War II, when many former colonies and semicolonies won political independence and embarked on the path of independent economic development.

Inasmuch as it is precisely economic independence that is the decisive factor in solidifying state sovereignty and national rebirth in the liberated countries, the equality of rights in international cooperation with and disinterested support from the socialist community take on particular significance for them. This substantially facilitates young states' overcoming their age-old backwardness, creating a multibranch economy, raising the

standard of living of the population, and effecting progressive socioeconomic transformations. At the same time, the assistance of the socialist countries and cooperation with them help in the struggle against the unequal system of economic relations in the world capitalist economy, introduction of a new international economic order based on equality and justice, on eliminating the gap in level of development of different states, on the right of each country to dispose independently of its own natural resources. Such cooperation assumes an increasingly profound and complex character in the area of industrial-production ties and cooperation. This especially concerns the developing countries adhering to a socialist orientation.

As a result, a progressive new division of labor is evolving between the socialist and liberated states; it is finding broad recognition, in particular, in such very important international documents as the "Declaration on Establishing a New International Economic Order" and the "Program of Action," "Charter of Economic Rights and Obligations of States" and other documents associated with it. The results of the 6th Conference of Chiefs of State and Governments of Nonaligned Countries convened in September 1979 in Havana and the economic declaration adopted at that conference are very important. Thus, the international socialist division of labor and the division of labor between liberated states and the countries of socialism are an important element in the new system of just economic relations in the world.

However, the socialist countries cannot bear responsibility for the difficult currency-economic situation in the young national states. Although that fact is indisputable, attempts are being made in the West to put the capitalist and socialist states at the same level of responsibility for the economic backwardness of the former colonies. This concept of "equal responsibility" is persistently propagated by bourgeois agents in order to incite the young states against the world of socialism, which is helping them achieve economic and political independence.

The capitalist countries are trying to preserve the enormous profits being received from exploitation of the natural resources and cheap labor of the population of the young states. Therefore, imperialist plunderers do not want to recognize the full sovereignty of the peoples of the former colonies over their national wealth, make access to modern technology difficult, and do not agree to allow the developing countries to supervise the activity of the western transnational corporations (TNC) on their territory.

As a result of the rapacious, plundering policies of the imperialist powers, the liberated countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which account for 65 percent of the world population, have available to them only eight percent of its industrial production. They are forced to pay an inordinately high price for industrial items imported from the nations of capital and at the same time are poorly paid for their own goods and raw-material resources. It is not surprising that the young countries have a large foreign debt. At present, it is $300 billion. The interest alone on that debt is $40 billion per year.

One manifestation of the unequal status of the recent colonies and dependent countries in the international capitalist division of labor is their sharp lag in the areas of science and engineering. Almost all the scientific research and development now being done in the world capitalist economy is concentrated in the industrially developed countries. According to U.N. data, these countries account for 98 percent of all expenses on scientific research, or upwards of $65 billion per year. The capitalist countries direct 49 times as much into science and technology as the developing states; the figure is 135 times as much in per-capita terms. For example, 90 percent of the patents registered in the young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America belong to western countries. Such patents are frequently used not to introduce inventions into the local economy, but to protect the marketing of products by the competing monopolies, to retard local scientific research.

The developing states are also far behind in numbers of trained specialists in various fields. These countries have less than 10 percent of all the specialists in the entire capitalist world. The situation is also aggravated by the fact that the West entices such personnel away from the former colonies. In the mid-1970's, for example, the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America lost upwards of 30,000 skilled workers annually. This "brain drain" causes considerable damage to the economies of the young states. According to UNCTAD data, the outflow of skilled people (scientists, engineers, doctors) from these states to the USA alone has reached 11,000 per year in certain periods. And the revenue received by American capital as a consequence of such numbers of people leaving the developing countries approximates $4 billion per year. This exceeds one-tenth of U.S. expenditures on scientific and technical research, or approximately one-third of its current expenditures on higher education. In individual years, the profits transoceanic monopolies realize from the use of foreign specialists has exceeded U.S. expenditures on economic assistance to young states.

The shortage of specialists and the lack of modern production experience force the developing countries to import western technology, at a high price. As UNCTAD reports, just the direct payments these countries make for patents, licenses, production experience, trade marks, managerial and other services from the West will have reached $9 billion by 1980. The overwhelming majority of such payments goes into the pockets of American moneybags. At the same time, developing country machine-building exports, for example, were $6-7 billion per year in the mid-1970's.

It often happens that the western monopolies do not, under various pretexts, give the young national states technology associated with processing raw-material resources locally. In so doing, the agrarian and raw-materials character of their economies is reinforced. For example, Liberia, the sole rubber producer in Africa, does not yet have a plant producing tires, although the western powers have built such enterprises in a number of other countries on the continent. Where they participate in diamond mining in Tanzania, foreign concerns do not try to set up even simple diamond processing locally.

The imperialist monopolies create in the developing countries industrial companies under the full or partial control of foreign capital. It is to just such companies (practically branches of western concerns) that the bulk of the technology goes, by-passing enterprises of the state sector in the young states.

The activity of the so-called transnational capitalist corporations causes considerable damage to the peoples of the liberated countries by mercilessly exploiting their natural and human resources. Suffice it to say that direct TNC investments in Asia, Africa and Latin America are enormous -- about $90 billion. And it is no accident that the developing countries, in participating in the work of various international forums, and UNCTAD in particular, are demanding the adoption of a "code of conduct" for the transnational corporations which could either eliminate entirely or substantially reduce the speculative machinations of these corporations. The reference is foremost to such vitally important (to the young states) spheres as technology transfer, sea shipments, price setting for industrial output produced by the transnational corporations or other enterprises under TNC control. These problems, in particular, were the center of attention at the Fifth UNCTAD Session, held in Manila (Philippines) in 1979.

The relations between the developing states and the socialist community, with CEMA countries, are of an entirely different nature. The countries of socialism are helping the young states solve complex socioeconomic problems born of the former colonial yoke, without harm to their national interests and effectively. The economic policies and practices of the socialist countries are invariably structured on the Leninist principle that: "...the bol'sheviks are creating entirely different international relations which provide all the oppressed nationalities with an opportunity to rid themselves of the imperialist yoke" ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 42, p 107). This principle was confirmed most definitely in the declaration by the CEMA session connected with the 30th anniversary of that organization. The statement points out that the countries of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance are resolutely in favor of eliminating from world economic relations the discrimination and inequality born of imperialist, colonial and neocolonial policies and are actively assisting the struggle to establish a new and just economic order. Their cooperation with the developing countries plays an increasingly important role in the overall system of world economic ties. Socialist economic integration, in developing and strengthening the economic and political might of the countries of socialism, creates favorable conditions and opens new opportunities for mutually advantageous cooperation with other countries of the world, including the developing states, based on equal rights. The assistance and support on the part of the socialist community has considerably facilitated the faster implementation of progressive socioeconomic transformations by the liberated states.

The striving of the young states to strengthen ties with CEMA and to study its experience has grown correspondingly. For a number of years now, CEMA has cooperated with Iraq and Mexico on the basis of official agreements.

The 33rd CEMA Session satisfied the request of the NDRY [Yemen NDR] government and henceforth a representative of democratic Yemen will participate in the work of the Council as an observer. The People's Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guyana, Columbia and a number of other countries have also expressed their desire to cooperate with CEMA.

As is known, the liberated states inherited from the former colonial yoke weak, one-sided economies. The world of socialism, governed by principles of internationalism and meeting halfway the requests of the young states, are rendering them many-faceted assistance, and first of all in strengthening the state sector of the economy. The countries of socialism are striving for their relations with the young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America to be in the nature of a durable, mutually advantageous division of labor. Long-term economic cooperation agreements and contracts pursue these aims.

The scope of this cooperation is constantly expanding. Whereas the CEMA countries assisted 34 national states economically and technically in 1962, that figure is now about 90 states. In 1978 alone, upwards of 240 new agreements were concluded with the developing countries. The volume of assistance has increased nearly nine-fold. About 4,400 different projects have been, are being and will be built in the liberated states with CEMA member-nation support. More than 3,000 have already been released for operation. With USSR assistance alone, the young states are building upwards of 1,000 industrial enterprises, agricultural and other facilities. More than half of them are already in operation. All this testifies to comprehensive development of the national economy and leads to a reduction in the sphere of activity of foreign monopolies.

The foundation for industrialization is being laid in the developing states with CEMA member-nation assistance: electric power plants, oil refineries, cement and metallurgical plants are being put up.

Metallurgical enterprises with a total productivity of more than 30 million tons of steel per year have been and are being put into operation in the young states with the help of CEMA participants, and especially the USSR; the installed capacity of electric power plants built and under construction exceeds 16 million kilowatts. CEMA countries have helped and are helping build 200 machine-building and metalworking enterprises, 230 oil-refinery and chemical industry enterprises, and 1,120 enterprises for light and food industry and agriculture. Three-fourths of all credits granted the developing states by the countries of the socialist community are being used to develop industrial and power-engineering facilities.

Here are several concrete examples of this cooperation. The first-born of national metallurgy, a combine with a designed capacity of five million tons of steel per year, is being installed in Nigeria with Soviet assistance; 900 km of oil pipeline is being laid, which will be of important significance to providing the country with oil and petroleum products. In Tanzania, a hydroelectric power station will be built. A cement plant has been put up in Mali with CEMA assistance; its output will not only meet the needs

of Mali itself, but will also be exported. An oil refinery and a 750-km oil pipeline are being built in Ethiopia with USSR participation.

It would be hard to find a branch of the Iraqi economy where cooperation with CEMA countries has not been effected in one form or another. The socialist countries are helping Iraq install many industrial enterprises, electric power stations and transport lines. The Soviet Union, for example, has participated or is participating in creating more than 100 different projects. Soviet-Iraqi ties encompass the most promising branches -- hydro- and thermal power engineering, petroleum extraction and petrochemistry, machine building and irrigation.

The cooperation agreement concluded in 1975 provides a considerable impetus to developing commercial contacts between Iraq and CEMA countries. Thanks to this agreement, bilateral relations between Iraq and CEMA countries are supplemented and enriched by multilateral cooperation effected through a joint (combined) CEMA-Iraqi commission. Working groups of CEMA and Iraqi specialists on questions of cooperation in petroleum and gas industry, foreign trade, transport and scientific-technical research operate within the commission framework. Specific proposals are being developed on multilateral cooperation.

Economic relations with Algeria are being developed at an increasing pace. A metallurgical plant which is one of the most powerful metallurgical enterprises on the African continent has been created here with CEMA assistance. The assistance of the socialist community is enabling Algeria to significantly raise its level of petroleum extraction and refining. Several enterprises are being built on cooperative principles. Thus, a large textile combine was installed by Bulgaria in cooperation with the GDR. A number of agreements on economic and scientific-technical cooperation have been concluded between the USSR and Algeria.

Cooperation between CEMA countries and Syria is being expanded year by year. The USSR has helped build a large hydroelectric complex on the Euphrates, enabling Syria to increase the amount of land being irrigated more than two-fold. The designed capacity of the complex is 800,000 kW. In cooperation with other CEMA countries, the GDR is helping Syria build cement plants. Installation work on them is being done by Bulgaria and the equipment is being supplied by Hungary, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, along with the GDR.

Friendly, good-neighborly Soviet-Afghani relations have deep historical roots. Soon after the victory of Great October, V. I. Lenin declared: "... Russia will always remain the first friend of the High Afghan state for the good of both peoples" ("Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 52, pp 318-319). The fruits of this friendship and cooperation are also clearly evident in the economic sphere, in the enterprise, electric power plant, irrigation-facility structures and roads built with the assistance of the Nation of Soviets.

After the April popular revolution, which sharply altered the age-old history of Afghanistan, the traditional good-neighborliness and friendship between our two countries was raised to a new and qualitatively different level permeated by a spirit of comradeship and international solidarity. This was vividly reflected in the December 1978 Soviet-Afghani Agreement on Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation. "It can confidently be stated," Comrade L. I. Breshnev noted, "that this agreement is an outstanding political document. It not only is the foundation for further strengthening Soviet-Afghani friendship, but will also serve the interests of peace and security in Asia and, in so doing, throughout the world"

It was precisely on the basis of this agreement that the Soviet Union, at the request of the government of Afghanistan, decided recently to send a limited troop contingent there to help defend the national independence, freedom and honor of the country from armed aggressive actions from without.

Over the course of many years, the USSR and other CEMA countries have cooperated with the largest developing country, India. Enterprises built with USSR help provide the country with 80 percent of its production of metallurgical equipment, 60 percent of its production of heavy electrical equipment, 35 percent of its steel production 70 percent of its petroleum, one-third of its petroleum products and one-fifth of its electric power, notes the Indian newspaper ECONOMIC TIMES. In late 1978, Soviet and Indian representatives agreed to a long-range program of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation (up to 15 years).

In the course of cooperation between the socialist countries and India, production cooperation has been used successfully to facilitate the creation of a stable market for the output of enterprises being built in India and to provide the national economies of CEMA countries with needed goods. In particular, construction of an alumina plant was begun in India on this basis with USSR assistance. When this plant is put into operation, India will send some of its output to the Soviet Union in compensation for its construction.

India also uses multilateral forms of cooperation with socialist countries. In 1974, the Indian national shipowners association joined the International Shipowners Association (ISA), created in 1970 by shipping enterprises of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, as a full member. This was the first instance in which a developing country joined an international economic organization of the socialist countries as a full member.

The deepening and broadening of such cooperation help speed up the rate of growth in foreign trade. Trade turnover between CEMA member-nations and the developing states increased more than 30-fold from 1950 through 1978. Neither can we fail to mention that machinery and equipment critically needed by the recently liberated states predominate in CEMA exports.

The countries of the socialist community actively help the developing states prospect for minerals. Geological surveying work is being done in nearly 40

states with the help of CEMA countries. The search for petroleum and gas and for various ores is being conducted intensively.

Substantial assistance is also being rendered the young states in training national personnel. Upwards of 40,000 citizens from more than 100 states of Asia, Africa and Latin America are studying in the higher academic institutions and tekhnikums of CEMA member-nations. The special stipend fund organized by resolution of the 27th CEMA Session is facilitating the creation of conditions more favorable for training specialists from the developing countries. In 1978, upwards of 2,300 young people were trained using this fund.

The USSR makes a great contribution to training skilled personnel for the young states. Soviet academic institutions have graduated more than 12,000 people now working successfully in their own countries from Africa alone. And in sum, about 30,000 citizens from developing countries have obtained an education in academic institutions of the Soviet Union. Soviet specialists have trained more than 640,000 workers in the developing countries themselves. About 15,000 people have been trained directly at enterprises in the Soviet Union.

The countries of the socialist community also help the liberated states create their own national academic institutions and vocational-technical schools. There are polytechnical institutes in Guinea and Ethiopia, a higher administrative school in Mali, a national technical institute in Tunisia, a petroleum and gas institute in Algeria, and many others. Mozambique plans to build several vocational-technical schools and administrative-pedagogical tekhnikums with USSR assistance. The National Institute of Human Biology built in Mali with the participation of Soviet specialists has become widely known not only within the country, but also outside it. Soviet scientists and specialists are working fruitfully in it side by side with their Mali colleagues. During the 20-year existence of the technological institute in Bombay, which was created with the help of the Soviet Union, about 7,000 specialists have graduated from it. Some 30,000 people have been trained in academic institutions built in India with the assistance of the Soviet Union and 60,000 have mastered complex occupations at facilities built through Soviet-Indian cooperation. Some 4,000 Indian citizens have been trained in our country.

Soviet physicians enjoy a good reputation in the young states. The 30-year old Soviet Red Cross hospital in Ethiopia has served more than two million people. The struggle against epidemics being waged with the help of physicians from CEMA countries has enabled the World Health Organization to declare that a number of epidemic diseases have practically been eliminated in several African countries.

The equal rights, mutual advantage and stability of economic relations between the socialist and developing countries favorably influences international economic relations. In view of this, the capitalist countries have been forced in a number of instances to make certain concessions in mutual

relations with the developing states, and in particular, to ease credit terms. Many liberated countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America justifiably think that strengthening and broadening multifaceted economic and scientific-technical ties with the socialist community substantially helps them effect progressive socioeconomic transformations. In practice, these ties give the world a graphic model of a partnership based on equal rights and of benefit to each party. And such cooperation is not competitive in nature, nor does it pursue temporary gain, but rather it is a constant element in the foreign policy and practice of the countries of socialism in their international economic relations with the developing states.

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TRADE WITH INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

ACTIVITY OF IBEC IN 1979 REVIEWED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian No 16, 1980 p 2

[Article by B. M. Lubeshkov: "IBEC Operations in 1979"]

[Text] On 10 April, the 51st session of the Council of the International Bank of Economic Cooperation [IBEC] was held in Moscow. The council reviewed and approved the 1979 bank report and the bank balance on 1 January 1980 as submitted to the board, and approved the decision to distribute 1979 profits, and it also examined a number of other questions relating to the current activities of the IBEC.

Below we publish an article by B. M. Lubeshkov on the organizational principles and operating results of the IBEC last year.

The IBEC was set up in October 1963 by the CEMA member nations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, the USSR and the CSSR, and began operations on 1 January 1964. In 1974, Cuba became a member of the IBEC, and in 1977, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The IBEC exists to a considerable part of the socialist community nations has been associated with known tasks. Their essence in brief comes down to the following: The organization and carrying out of multilateral payments between the bank member nations and their crediting in transferrable rubles, the accumulation and safekeeping of their free assets in transferrable rubles, the conducting of operations accepted in international banking practices in freely convertible currencies and in gold.

At present the charter capital of the IBEC has been set at a total of 300.3 million transferrable rubles. The share of each member nation to the capital was set proportionately to the proportional amount of its export volume in the reciprocal trade of the bank member nations. By agreement between the banks, the contributions to the capital have been made at an amount of 40 percent of the set total and presently comprise 120.6 million transferrable rubles. One-half of this amount has been paid in transferrable rubles and one-half in freely convertible currencies and in gold.

The reserve capital of the IBEC (in transferrable rubles and convertible currency) on 1 January 1981 was 143.4 million transferrable rubles. In accord with a decision of the IBEC Council, the amount of this capital in April of the current year was increased to 145.6 million transferrable rubles.

The overall direction in bank activities is determined by its superior body, the IBEC Council, which consists of representatives of all member nations. It includes the leaders of the central banks of the countries and the deputy ministers of finances and foreign trade.

In reviewing and settling any question at council sessions, all the countries have equal rights regardless of the amount of their contributions to the charter capital. For example, the Soviet Union the quota of which is 38 percent of the capital and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the quota of which is 0.3 percent, have, like the other IBEC member nations, one vote each. All the council's decisions are taken unanimously. This fundamentally makes the IBEC different from the international banks of the West, where on the managing bodies the number of votes is allocated between the countries proportionately to the amount of their participation in the capital. For example, in accord with the system of quotas in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), where the United States has, respectively, 20.7 and 22.7 percent of the votes, this country has a predominant influence on the settling of questions.

It must also be said that for settling the most important questions, in the IMF a majority of 80 and 85 percent of the total number of votes is required.

The daily, current operations of the IBEC are directed by a board which is under the council, and is made up of experienced banking workers from all the member nations [one for each country]. The personnel of the leading and responsible bank coworkers also consists of specialists from all the member countries.

During the last year of 1979, the IBEC, in accord with the tasks confronting it, successfully conducted the payment, credit and other operations both in transferrable rubles and in convertible currency, thereby assisting in implementing the national economic development plans of the countries comprising it.

As the experience of the 16 years of IBEC operations indicates, the existing system of payments and crediting in transferrable rubles provides uninterrupted servicing of the constantly growing volume of various forms of economic cooperation between the countries of the socialist community.

The total volume of IBEC operations in transferrable rubles reached 165.6 billion transferrable rubles, that is, it rose by 9.5 percent in comparison with 1978. Here the total of offset payments of the bank member nations in

transferrable rubles was 114 billion transferrable rubles, and increased by 7.6 percent in comparison with 1978. Around 95 percent of all the payments in transferrable rubles occurs in payments for trade, and 5 percent for non-trade and international credit operations. Payment operations in transferrable rubles have been further developed with the International Investment Bank and other international organizations of the CEMA member countries.

For transferrable rubles, the IBEC member countries under reciprocal trade agreements supply each other with various sorts of machinery, equipment and other goods, in particular, such scarce ones as petroleum, nonferrous and ferrous metals, wood and lumber, and cotton. The funds obtained in transferrable rubles are used to pay for imports from other IBEC member nations. In concluding trade and other economic agreements, each bank member nation should ensure an equality, or, in other words, the balancing of receipts and payments with all the other bank members within a period of up to 5 years.

The system of payments in transferrable rubles is closely tied to the crediting system. The IBEC provides two types of credits to the member nations: term and payment. Term credit (a maximum term of up to 3 years) is provided to satisfy all the planned requirements of the CEMA member nations arising in the course of their economic cooperation. As need arises, the IBEC member nations use term credit for covering a temporary exceeding of imports over exports, for expanding trade, as well as because of the seasonal nature of exports, for evening out balances of payment in reciprocal accounts, and under other circumstances.

The payment credit of the IBEC is an additional element giving the crediting system definite elasticity. It makes it possible for the nations to balance out a temporary exceeding of payments over receipts and which could not be planned for ahead of time.

In the overall payment system of the banks of the member nations, the proportional amount of IBEC credits is an average of 11-12 percent. In individual nations with a high level of seasonally produced and sold goods in their exports, the proportional amount of credits rises to 20-25 percent. The interest rate on credits in transferrable rubles have been set by the bank council from 2 to 5 percent per annum depending upon the term of credit. Here for nations which have a clearly expressed seasonal type of exports, easy interest rates have been set on a level of 0.5-2 percent per annum.

Last year the bank extended to the member nations credits totaling 8.3 billion transferrable rubles, that is, 46.3 percent more than in the previous year. This was related chiefly to an increase in the need of individual nations for payment credits to cover short-term excesses of payments over receipts in the trade payments. The turnover rate of this credit averaged 28 days in comparison with 22 days in 1978.

The proportional amount of payment credit in the total volume of credits in transferrable rubles granted in 1979 rose to 90.3 percent.

In 1979, the growing reciprocal payments between the bank member nations were balanced to a greater degree than in 1978. Under these conditions the total credit investments of the IBEC at the end of 1979 declined by 8 percent in comparison with the start of the year, or to 1,293,620,000 transferrable rubles, and this was 1.13 percent of the payment volume for 1979.

The member countries keep their free funds in the IBEC in transferrable rubles in current accounts and in the form of time deposits. For these funds the bank pays from 1.5 to 4 percent per annum depending upon the period the funds are held.

As in previous years, in 1979, the predominant form of payments between the IBEC member nations was encashment with immediate payment and subsequent acceptance of the payer, and this, in comparison with the other forms of payments, is based upon complete mutual trust of the trading partners and significantly accelerates the payment times. Here, refusals to accept such payment documents by the importing countries were just 0.86 percent (in 1978, 0.90 percent) of the total trade payments.

The servicing of the economic relationships of the IBEC member nations is not the only aspect of bank operations. For the purpose of providing aid to the member nations in developing their economic ties with other countries, the bank actively carries out the operations accepted in international practices in freely convertible currency. In contrast to operations in transferrable rubles, these operations have primarily a financial nature, that is, as a rule, they are not related to any specific trade or other transactions. There has been broad development of deposit operations of the IBEC with the banks of the socialist, capitalist and developing countries. Among credit operations, a significant place is held by medium-term (up to 7 years) financial credits.

In 1979, IBEC operations in convertible currencies were carried out under the conditions of high liquidity on the international foreign exchange markets of the capitalist countries. At the same time, instability on these markets grew stronger, and this was particularly apparent in the second half of the year in the sharp fluctuations of the exchange rates, in the unprecedented growth of the gold price and in the record high interest rate level.

The development of operations in convertible currency was carried out in accord with the bank's policy which determines the level of these operations. The balances of funds attracted by the IBEC in the form of deposits, credits and in current accounts increased over the year by 4.7 percent, and at the end of 1979 reached a total equivalent to 2,589,000,000 transferrable rubles. According to the IBEC rate on 1 January 1980, this is 3,999,000,000 U.S. dollars.

The IBEC operations in convertible currency were carried out in the report period predominantly in the three leading convertible currencies of the U.S. dollar, German marks and Swiss francs.

In carrying out operations in convertible currency, the IBEC uses its ties with correspondent banks and this group was further broadened in 1979. Professional relations were established with a number of new partners among the most solid banks which have a positive reputation in the business world. Operations were carried out basically on the Euromarket through such centers as London, Frankfurt, Paris, Luxembourg, and Milan.

The credit and payment activities of the IBEC are constantly broadening. Last year, the total volume of its operations was 232.7 billion transferrable rubles, or more than 930 million transferrable rubles per day. The profit of the IBEC formed as a result of its operations and which, as must be particularly emphasized, is not an end in itself of its activities, was distributed between the member countries in the form of dividends, and goes to replenish its reserve capital. In 1979, profits were 29.5 million transferrable rubles.

Under the conditions of broadening cooperation and integration among the socialist countries, the activities of the IBEC convincingly show that this collective bank of the socialist countries is a reliable instrument of the international socialist monetary system.

ACTIVITY OF USSR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY REVIEWED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25, Jun 80 p 2

[Article: "Promoting Foreig.. Economic Ties: Survey of the Activities of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry"]

[Text] This survey was prepared by the Administration of Information, USSR TPP [Chamber of Commerce and Industry].

In the development of our country's foreign trade-and-economic and scientific-technical ties, there has been a yearly increase in the role played by the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry (USSR TPP [hereinunder USSR CCI]), a social organization having, according to information as of 1 June 1980, 3,942 collective members. During the past year and current year alone, the USSR CCI has admitted 242 new members, including 144 industrial enterprises and 56 scientific-research institutes and design bureaus.

Reinforcement of Business Contacts

USSR CCI maintains stable business ties with the national chambers of commerce and the branch unions of business owners in 80 countries, with 43 of them being on a long-term contract basis in various organizational forms (as against 37 in 1978). This trend in the chamber's activities has taken on especially great importance at the present time as a result of the attempts of the current U. S. administration and the reac ionary circles in certain other countries to undermine the successfully developing cooperation that our country has with the developed capitalist and the developing countries.

Last year and during the elapsed months of the current year, agreements of cooperation were signed, in particular, with the Chamber of Commerce of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; the Federation of Chambers of Foreign Trade, of the Confederation of Commercial Associations of Brazil; the Export Council of Norway; the Federation of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; and the Chamber of Commerce of Ethiopia.

Various measures are carried out in close contact with the chambers of commerce of the CEMA member countries -- measures to promote the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration, and the long-term target programs for cooperation -- and other tasks promoting the execution of multilateral and bilateral agreements on trade-and-economic and scientific-technical interaction are being resolved. There has been further development of the process of demonstrating the achievements of the economy of the countries of the socialist community in individual Soviet cities in the form of holding National Economy and Technology Days. For example, with the assistance of the USSR CCI, Bulgaria Days were organized last year in Dushanbe and Frunze, Poland Days in Murmansk, and Czechoslovakia Days in Alma-Ata.

USSR CCI is continuing to establish and expand contacts with organizations of business circles in the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. During the exchange of official visits, representatives of USSR CCI and foreign business circles considered a number of proposals dealing with the further development of mutually advantageous foreign-economic ties. For example, in the course of the 3rd Session of the Council of the Soviet-Arabian Chamber of Commerce, notice was taken of the large opportunities for the further increase in the effectiveness of work and the increase in the contribution that the national chambers of commerce can make to expanding the trade-and-economic and scientific-technical ties between the USSR and the Arab countries.

With the assistance of the USSR CCI, a number of conferences were organized. These conferences discussed with the interested parties the vitally important problems of developing foreign-economic ties. For example, in late May 1980 in Yerevan there was a conference with representatives of the business circles of FRG [Federal Republic of Germany -- West Germany], who expressed their desire to develop broad cooperation in the area of developing petroleum and gas deposits, the combining of the USSR and West German power systems, and posed a number of other questions. An important result of the conference is the fact that both sides demonstrated their reciprocal desire for the further development of the trade-and-economic ties between the USSR and West Germany in the 1980's.

A delegation from USSR CCI took part in an international symposium of chambers of commerce of the developing countries which was organized by the International Chamber of Commerce and the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Center in the capital of India, New Delhi.

Jointly with the International Chamber of Commerce and GKNT [State Committee for Science and Technology], an International Conference on cooperation between the business circles of the East and West in the area of protecting the environment was held in Moscow in 1980. The conference participants included representatives from business circles and specialists from 16 socialist and Western countries. The conference expressed the readiness of the participants for the adjustment of broad long-term cooperation in the area of protecting the environment on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence, in conformity with the principles enunciated in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

With the purpose of demonstrating the successes achieved by the Soviet economy and its foreign-trade capabilities, and also of promoting the developing of foreign-economic and scientific-technical ties, in 1979-1980 the chamber organized a number of Soviet exhibitions in foreign countries and helped Soviet and foreign organizations to conduct exhibitions in the USSR.

Exhibitions and Fairs

During 1979, 34 Soviet exhibitions were organized in 29 foreign countries. They included three national USSR exhibitions (in the capital of Afghanistan, Great Britain, and Indonesia); two special-topic traveling exhibitions ("Soviet Woman" and "Soviet Sport") in nine cities of the United States); a section at the World Communications Exhibition, Telecom-79, in Geneva (Switzerland). Eleven exhibitions were organized at international fairs in socialist countries; seven in developing countries; and two in the developed capitalist countries. There were also six collective exhibitions of Soviet foreign-trade organizations in the developed countries.

The total area of all the USSR exhibitions abroad in 1979 came to 128,000 square meters. The number of visitors exceeded 21 million. Various Soviet associations and industrial enterprises which are members of the chamber sent to the exhibitions more than 88,000 display items. Separate sections were exhibited by USSR Gosstandart, USSR Academy of Sciences, and a number of union ministries.

Thirteen union republics took part in organizing the exhibitions, including the RSFSR, which sent its first exhibition abroad. All the republic-level sections were awarded medals or honorary certificates at the fairs.

The Soviet exhibitions demonstrated approximately 1500 display items which had been manufactured jointly by the CEMA member countries or which were delivered within the framework of agreements governing specialization and cooperation of production. Fifty exhibits were awarded gold medals.

At exhibitions abroad, contracts were concluded by Soviet foreign-trade organizations with a total amount of 4.8 billion rubles.

Something of great interest to foreign business circles was the holding of international and foreign exhibitions on the territory of the USSR. With the assistance of the All-Union Ekspotsentr [Expocenter] Association of USSR CCI, 230 exhibitions were held in 1979 (compared with 220 in 1978) in 26 cities throughout the country, including 23 international exhibitions -- the 2nd branch Lesdrevmash exhibition, an exhibition by the CEMA member countries entitled "Unified System of Computers and the SM EVM [International System of Computers] and Their Application," as well as specialized exhibitions -- Elektroinmash, Stroymekhanizatsiya, Informtekhnika, "Monitoring the Environment," etc. There were also 207 exhibitions by individual countries. They included national exhibitions by PNR [Polish People's Republic] in Colombia, as well as branch exhibitions

-- "Machine Tools from Italy," "Yachts from Poland," Neftegazekspo [Petroleum-Gas-Expo], etc.

The total exhibition area at the international and foreign exhibitions that were held in 1979 in the Soviet Union came to 225,000 square meters. Articles were shown at those exhibitions from 5,150 companies and enterprises in 39 countries. Equipment, machinery, and instruments produced by 526 enterprises and organizations which are members of USSR CCI were exhibited at international exhibitions. The exhibitions were visited by more than 3 million people, including more than a million specialists. The total value of contracts for the year exceeded 1.2 billion rubles (in 1978, 1 billion rubles).

Appraisal of Commodities

To protect the Soviet purchaser against shoddy output coming in from abroad, and also to promote shipments of high-quality Soviet equipment and other commodities which are intended for export, the CCI has been expanding its activities in the area of commodity appraisals. At the present time the control over the quality and quantity of commodities is carried out by 330 bureaus of commodity appraisers and appraiser groups which operate in various cities, ports, and border stations in the Soviet Union.

In 1979 alone the chamber's appraisers carried out 1,352,000 appraisals, which is 3.7 percent more than in 1978. The value of the inspected commodities, including raw materials, equipment, and consumer goods, reached (in retail and wholesale prices) 31.5 billion rubles, including 27.2 billion rubles for imported items. The share of the inspected imported equipment in relation to all the inspected commodities came to 6.3 percent.

As a result of the work by the CCI appraisers, commodities with a total value of 896 million rubles were rejected or had their quality rating lowered. This figure includes imported commodities with a total value of more than 400 million rubles.

For purposes of preventing further shipments of inferior commodities, the chamber takes steps to improve the procedure of publicizing instances of violations which have been discovered. During 1979, 27 Soviet foreign-trade organizations which have been purchasing commodities abroad were sent 2,085 immediate-action announcements concerning the fact that the quality of the delivered articles failed to conform to the specifications of the contracts that had been concluded; 1,152 reports on the results of the control were sent to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and to 33 USSR trade representations abroad.

There has been a continued expansion of the work in quality control of Soviet commodities intended for export. Inspections of equipment being sent to industrial projects which are being erected abroad with the technical assistance of the USSR were carried out in 1979 on the basis of orders from 40 organizations in 20 countries.

For purposes of unifying the methods of controlling the commodities produced by the socialist countries, cooperation with the control organizations in those countries continued to develop.

Issuing Patents on Inventions

As of 1 June 1980, more than 20,000 patents on Soviet inventions were being kept in foreign countries, and more than 13,000 patents for foreign firms were being kept in the Soviet Union. In 1979 USSR CCI sent abroad more than 3,300 applications for Soviet inventions. During the same year our country received from abroad more than 2,300 patent certificates from foreign countries for Soviet inventions, as well as 124 certificates of registration of trade marks for exported output produced by Soviet enterprises.

In 1979 the USSR issued to foreign applicants 2,977 patents and 299 originator's certificates. The number of applications coming in from foreign applicants exceeded 3,500. Foreign countries also sent in 615 applications for the registration of new trade marks.

There has been an expansion and improvement of the activities in the area of protecting industrial property. In particular, beneficial work is being carried out in this area by the appropriate sections under USSR CCI, and also at a number of republic-level chambers and branches of USSR CCI.

The state plan for 1980 has stipulated the further development of the Soviet Union's foreign-economic ties. As compared with last year, the foreign-trade exchange of the USSR must increase by 4.7 percent. There will be a corresponding expansion in the activities of the USSR CCI, which are aimed at promoting the development of mutually advantageous trade-and-economic and scientific-technical ties between our country and other states.

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CEMA TRADE WITH, AID TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Aid Projects Detailed

Moscow POD ZNAMENEM LENINIZMA in Russian No 9, May 80 pp 64-65

[Article by V. Gura, candidate of economic sciences: "CEMA and Independent Africa"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the other countries belonging to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) are conducting a consistent policy of broader and stronger mutually beneficial economic ties with the young African states. It is a reflection of the socialist community members' general course of alliance with the national liberation movement.

After winning political independence the African countries received a burdensome legacy from colonialism. They encountered a complex set of important problems in their development. One of these problems is the need to eradicate underdevelopment in all spheres of economic and cultural life and to strengthen economic self-sufficiency. The people of Africa are being actively supported by the socialist community in their work to resolve this problem.

In the relationship between the CEMA members and independent Africa the strict observance of such universally recognized principles of international relations as respect for sovereignty, nonintervention in domestic affairs and mutual benefit is supplemented by the confirmation of the truly internationalist principles of assistance. This results in the organization of a new system of division of labor, which is the absolute opposite of the system of imperialist exploitation within the sphere of international economic relations.

For the developed capitalist countries the African continent always has been primarily an agrarian and raw material annex. Its natural resources are still being injuriously exploited by the imperialist monopolies. Just the net profits they have earned in Africa in the last 15 years exceed 10 billion dollars. Ninety percent of the monopolies' imports from the continent consist of such important commodities as copper, iron ore, petroleum, uranium, lumber and so forth.

Striving to continue using the African countries as their raw material suppliers, the former mother countries and international monopolies are impeding their industrial development in every way possible. Suffice it to say that the so-called "assistance" of the Western states in the industrialization of Africa in the last 20 years has been limited to the construction of two electric power plants in Burundi and Rwanda, the erection of an electric power station and palm oil plant in Cameroon, the enlargement of a textile mill in Chad and the completion of a few minor projects in other countries. In Liberia, with the aid of the European Fund for Development, four railroads were built...to carry the iron ore mined by the National Iron Ore and Bong Mining multinational corporations out of the country. These railroads are used only by the corporations. This kind of "assistance" is designed primarily to protect the interests of monopolistic capital and to keep the continent within the worldwide capitalist economic system with the aid of the strong chains of economic dependence.

There is not the slightest aroma of selflessness here. There is the aroma of raw materials and sweat from the exploitation of cheap African labor, which is providing the monopolistic sharks with high profits.

The relations between the young states of this continent and the countries of the socialist community are taking on completely different outlines. They are being built and developed on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit and are helping to strengthen the sovereignty of the independent countries, eradicate the remaining traces of neocolonialism and racism, establish favorable conditions for the quickest possible eradication of the colonial heritage and achieve economic and social progress.

An important factor contributing to this is the assistance being given to the African countries in construction projects of nationwide importance, which are becoming the basis of their industrialization. In Algeria, for example, the Soviet Union has aided in the remodeling or enlargement of plants for the manufacture of metal structures, boiler equipment and electrical equipment. A textile combine in Batna and a leather plant in Ksengiele have been built here in collaboration with Bulgaria, six footwear factories have been built with the aid of Czechoslovakia, and so forth.

The USSR has participated in the construction of a large cement plant in Diamou (Mali) and a cannery in Guinea. The socialist countries are building a metallurgical complex in Nigeria, which will be the largest in Tropical Africa. Massive industrial enterprises have been built or are now being built with the aid of the CEMA countries in other parts of the continent as well.

The socialist states are giving the African countries a great deal of assistance in the investigation of reserves and the utilization of natural resources by investigating and researching the possibilities for the

extraction of metallurgical raw materials in Algeria and Nigeria, diamonds and gold in Guinea, cobalt in Morocco and so forth.

With the assistance of the CEMA countries, agricultural production is being improved and an infrastructure is being created on the African continent. For example, the USSR and Bulgaria are helping to draft a general plan for the exploitation of the water and land resources of the Limpopo River Valley (Mozambique). Specialists from the socialist countries have aided in the establishment of a number of agricultural complexes in Guinea, Ethiopia, Tanzania and so forth. Cooperation is constantly being strengthened in the areas of public health, culture, science and technology.

The Soviet Union is assisting the African countries in the construction of 378 industrial enterprises and other facilities, of which 214 have begun operations. Bulgaria has assisted in the construction of 50 enterprises in the African countries, Czechoslovakia has assisted in 90 projects, Hungary has assisted in 70, and so forth. In all, around 1,200 industrial enterprises and other facilities have been built in the African countries with the aid of the European socialist states.

Each year the trade relations between the socialist and African countries become stronger. Commodity exchange between them increased more than sevenfold between 1960 and 1975. By the mid-1970's Soviet foreign trade turnover with the African countries represented around 11 percent of Soviet trade with all the developing countries. In the exports to Africa, priority has been given to commodities necessary for the consolidation of the national economies of the young independent states (machines, industrial equipment and means of transport).

The most prominent place among African exports to the nations of the socialist community is presently occupied by the traditional commodities of the African countries--cotton, crude mineral resources, cacao beans, coffee and citrus fruits. In recent years, however, the assortment of African exports to the CEMA nations has been supplemented more and more by industrial items and semimanufactured goods (cotton yarn, clothing, footwear, rolled metal products and so forth). This tendency in trade has been furthered by the creation of a national processing industry in the developing countries as the basis for their industrialization.

The stable development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the CEMA countries and the young African states has provided the prerequisites for a transition to production specialization and cooperation. Bulgaria, for example, is investigating the possibility of cooperation with Algeria in the field of nonferrous metallurgy, and of cooperation with other countries in the production of battery-operated trucks, diesel trucks, battery-operated hoists and motor vehicles. Cooperation in the pharmaceutical field and in the aluminum and food industries appears promising to Hungary.

A special fund of 1 billion transferable rubles has been set up in the International Investment Bank to strengthen this cooperation. The purpose

and livestock breeders are taking an active part in the [illegible] and improvement of local vegetable farming, viticulture, [illegible]-breeding and poultry farming. Cuba is cooperating with Ethiopia in the sugar industry.

A characteristic feature of the present cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical and other spheres is its acquisition of an increasingly long-term nature on the proper contractual basis. Entire cooperation programs have now been compiled and signed with some African nations. The GDR, for example, has signed long-range programs for economic and scientific-technical cooperation with Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Libya and Somalia. Bulgaria has signed an economic and technological agreement with Algeria and Angola.

The economic development of the African countries is also being assisted by [illegible] trade. The Soviet Union alone now has trade agreements with 41 African countries, and Soviet-African trade volume increased from 366 million rubles in 1960 to 1.1 billion in 1978. Soviet exports to the developing countries consist largely of equipment for modern industry. In 1978, for example, this equipment accounted for 60 percent of all Soviet exports to Mali, 90 percent of exports to Mozambique and more than 90 percent of exports to Angola, Madagascar and Ethiopia.

It must be stressed that economic ties and trade are mutually beneficial. For example, the African countries are providing CEMA with many types of valuable raw materials (bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, tin and nickel), textiles, semimanufactured goods for the processing industry, and fruit.

Cooperation between the CEMA countries and Africa in the resolution of many problems in the international arena is constantly being developed. As a result, there is substantial or similar views on many international issues. For example, the Soviet proposal "On the impermissibility of the Policy of Force in International Relations," approved at the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly, had great political repercussions in the African countries. Most of the leaders of the independent African states noted that the USSR, by describing apartheid and racism as forms of hegemonism, had exposed the policy of the racist regime in South Africa, which is trying to impose its will on the African countries by means of nuclear blackmail.

The CEMA states have commended the proposals and actions of African countries in the United Nations and other international organizations in support of peace, global security and a more intense struggle to eradicate vestiges of colonialism, put an end to racism and apartheid and thwart imperialist intrigues in the international arena. The socialist and African countries issued joint statements at the 28th Session of the UN General Assembly, its fifth special session and the fourth and fifth UNCTAD sessions. These statements specified the more fundamental and effective ways, means and methods of solving problems in the restructuring of international economic relations.

SOVIET-AFGHAN TRADE RELATIONS CONTINUE

Natural Gas Production

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 May 80 p 3

[Article by A. Polekhin: "Dzharkuduk in Operation"]

[Text] Today on the map of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, another modern industrial installation has appeared which is the offspring of Soviet Afghan cooperation. A major gas-producing complex at the Dzharkuduk Field in the north of the nation has been put into permanent operation during a ceremony. Participating in the opening ceremony was a Soviet delegation headed by B. Shcherbina, USSR minister of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises. A. Polekhin, a correspondent of the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA, contacted the Dzharkuduk project and asked the leaders of the Soviet and Afghan construction workers--Ivan Kolesnikov, chief engineer of the construction administration from the Soyuzzagrangaz [All-Union Overseas Gas Construction] Association, and Akhmed Navruz, his colleague and engineer from the Chodykhi (Kabul) subcontracting firm--to tell about the interaction of the fraternal collectives and of the most interesting, in their view, moments in this major construction project for friendly Afghanistan. Below we give the dialogue of the two engineers.

I. Kolesnikov: We, the gas workers, are used to starting a job in a barren spot. But here, in Dzharkuduk (its name translates into Russian as "Fiery Pot") the start was difficult. And the time stipulated in the contract for creating the complex in the desert was short.

A. Navruz: To be frank, there were many difficulties for the Afghan construction workers. And the greatest difficulty was the lack of experience in creating such complex industrial installations. Prior to this our firm had built only housing which in comparison with the new project was a grain of sand next to the mosque in Mazari-Sharif.

Kolesnikov: Yes, at first this held things up. But when a person knows and is able, then he can do anything. Here our Afghan colleagues gained knowledge and ability on the job.

Navruz: To know and to be able! These words have enormous meaning. I became familiar with them during my training in Baku where as a student I absorbed the experience of Soviet specialists. And for my comrades, the knowledge and ability came bit by bit on the job. Particularly beneficial were the joint meetings at which they told in detail of the scale and particular features of the project and what specialties would be required at its various stages. Workers, work superintendants and engineers spoke, while their Afghan colleagues were most attentive listeners.

Kolesnikov: Such unique planning sessions along with practical activities became the foundation on which close cooperation between the two collectives of construction workers was born. And it was not only that our Afghan friends organized all their activities on a modern basis; they began to make wide use of the achievements of scientific and technical thought, to employ complex equipment in practice and employ it well.

Navruz: We learned a great deal. But this came later, and it came with the help of our Soviet friends. It is impossible to master a job fully if you only have an approximate understanding of it. And now the firm already has highly skilled bulldozer operators, crane operators, scraper operators, installers, concrete workers and cutters who are able to handle the most modern equipment. And they have become this due to the help from Soviet teachers who every day and every hour passed on their enormous experience to their Afghan colleagues.

Kolesnikov: The practice of using mixed teams and later entire international brigades proved to be highly effective. While initially every Soviet specialist monitored the work of two or three Afghan colleagues, and the jobs, as a rule, were simple ones, later on everyone had the same work load in the brigades and they performed the jobs excellently.

Navruz: I agree completely with Comrade Kolesnikov. Precisely such Soviet Afghan collectives in construction became a daily school of advanced experience and a school of expertise. How could one help but extol the expertise of such specialists as the brigade leader of the installation workers Viktor Lyutenenko or Leonid Prokopenko, under whose leadership over 2,000 tons of metal elements were installed. Our specialists learned from such leaders who know how to organize things and lead others.

The Dzharkuduk Field is in operation! Designed and build as a turnkey project under a contract concluded by the Afghan side with the All-Union Tsvetmetpromeksport [Nonferrous Metals Export] Association, this project will greatly increase the economic might of the young republic. Here annual production will be up to 2 billion cubic meters of gas and about 15,000 tons of gas condensate. The symbol of the friendship and mutual aid of the two neighboring countries--the Dzharkuduk Field--is still another reply to the maligning of the enemies who are endeavoring to undermine the victories of the Afghan revolution and cast aspersion on Soviet-Afghan cooperation.

Afghans Order Instruments

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by M. Krasutskiy, editor of the city and rayon newspaper PRAPOR ZHOVTNYA in Khmel'nitskaya Oblast: "Orders of Afghanistan Ahead of Time"]

[Text] Articles made by ancient Ukrainian city of Kamenets-Podol'skiy are sought after abroad. The workers of Kamenets-Podol'skiy send their products to many developing states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Recently the collective of our instrument building plant filled a regular order from Afghanistan. A batch of reduction units was sent to the country which is repelling the intrigues of Washington and Beijing. All the instruments are marked by high precision and reliability in operation. The state Quality Mark is on each of the 50 reduction units. At the plant a meeting was held devoted to this event. The speakers who included workers, engineers and technicians spoke of the profound feeling of fraternal solidarity with the Afghan workers who are building a new life, and they voiced their firm conviction that the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Afghan peoples will grow stronger and develop every day. "Let our products," said the Kamenets-Podol'skiy instrument builders, "help the Afghan workers defend the victories of the April revolution."

The enterprise collective has fulfilled ahead of time the quarterly plan for deliveries to Afghanistan.

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